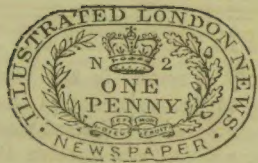


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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6d.  
FIVEPENCE



PROFESSOR TYNDALL LECTURING AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.  
SEE PAGE 510.



## PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS.

As "plenty of room" is not always an attraction to an assembly, so "more measures than can be passed" is not always considered a sufficient reason why a full Ministerial programme should not receive the addition of "one bill more." A glut of important legislative projects roused the suspicions of the British public that the reforms served up to Parliament, even before Easter, would exceed its powers of digestion for the Session; but our indefatigable and insatiable Premier is still intent upon filling up the interstices. Not only is Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Bill to be moved on (as soon as the Irish Land Bill is moved off), drawing after it the Universities' Tests Bill, we suppose, as a truck full of choicer goods of the same sort is sometimes attached to the tail of a waggon filled with commoner wares, but room has now to be made for a third measure of first-class magnitude under the coachmanship of the Marquis of Hartington. The noble Postmaster-General is far from being the unhandy whip which recent telegraphic muddles, under his nominal superintendence, will very naturally suggest; but surely the all-accomplished leader of the House of Commons will have not merely his vigilance but his ingenuity taxed to the utmost to pass on to their destination before the close of this Session three such measures of bulk and weight as these committed to the conduct respectively of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. W. E. Forster, and the Marquis of Hartington.

The last-named Parliamentary notable, it will be remembered, was chairman of a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed last year to inquire into the present modes of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, in order to provide further guarantees for their tranquillity, purity, and freedom; and it is upon the recommendations of that Committee that the bill for regulating the mode of conducting elections in future, introduced on Monday night last, is for the most part based. These are not the most appropriate columns in which to discuss the merits of the subject-matter contained in the bill; nor shall we venture, on the present occasion, to trespass beyond the well-defined limits of criticism within which we usually confine our political observations. But the readers of this Journal will expect, we imagine, some account of the provisions of a bill of such importance, lightened or encumbered, as the case may be, with a few words designed to point out how far the means suggested are adapted to compass the end desired. It will be assumed, therefore, that the objects of the measure are agreed upon by all parties as, on the whole, politically expedient, and that its machinery has been devised with a view to those objects; and it is proposed in the summary description which follows to restrict passing comment to the suitability or the reverse of the one to the other.

We shall suppose the bill passed into law, and a general election at hand. Let us see what, under such conditions, the order of procedure would be in any of the constituencies, county or borough, in which an electoral contest might be inevitable, and where the candidates might be more in number than the Parliamentary seats to be filled. The principal changes which the new law will be found to have made in the manner of conducting an election will be the following:—

The candidate must proceed to "the wooing" with a settled assurance that every penny of his expenditure from the moment of presenting his address to that of gazeteting his union will have to appear in the return which he will be required to send in to the returning officer for publication. Not a payment of any kind made in connection with the candidate's election, however trivial or innocent, may be omitted from the aforesaid list of expenses without passing into the category of legally "corrupt payment." The blow inflicted by this provision will fall with appreciable weight upon election agents, while it will relieve candidates of what they have often found to be a painfully-delicate responsibility. Agents will be precluded from using the pecuniary resources of candidates behind a screen of secrecy, and candidates will not be tempted to endanger their seats by meeting demands occasioned by underhand disbursements.

It will be contrary to law, and will consequently vitiate an election, to have a committee-room in a public-house. The candidate may address his intended constituents in any room of a licensed house of entertainment which may be most convenient for the purpose; but this is the only use of it that can be legally made in connection with the election. If he is not present the meeting cannot be held, even for the purpose of "stump oratory." Nor can local committees exhibit their colours, or transact their business, or spend their "free-and-easy" evenings within the precincts of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks without compromising the position of their candidate. The effect, we trust, will be to get rid of an immense total of preliminary drunkenness at elections.

We come now to the nomination. The procedure with respect to this historically famous ceremony will be altogether changed. Public nominations, like public executions, and for as good reasons, will cease to be. When the election is announced by the returning officer, he will give notice that at a place specified, and between certain hours of a day also specified, he will receive the nomination in writing of the several candidates. Each nomination paper will have to be subscribed by a proposer, a seconder, and eight other electors, and will have to be presented at the appointed time, by the candidate himself, or by his proposer or seconder. No one will have the right

to be present at this formality but the candidates themselves, and those electors who have signed the nomination papers. Within the interval of time, the limits of which have already been announced by the returning officer, any candidate may withdraw his nomination paper, or be withdrawn from the contest by his proposer and seconder. If there are no more candidates than seats vacant the former will be declared duly elected—if the candidates outnumber the seats, the polling-day will be fixed, as now, by the returning officer. This form of nomination has been proposed, no doubt, with a view to avoid the noise, turmoil, and not infrequent riot which make the ceremony as now conducted a dangerous farce; but, if so, it seems to be very ill-adapted to the object. It will establish a focus, both as to time, place, and purpose, upon which all the rowdiness of the place will converge. Candidates will, of course, be accompanied by their respective partisans to the place of nomination, and the crowd will wait outside while the principal leaders of its several sections are within. That there will be party fights for the command of the ground everybody may foresee—perhaps there will be attempts to cut off candidates from all ingress to the room chosen for the presentation of nomination papers until the interval fixed for that formality is passed. Of necessity, this part of the plan must be amended, which, fortunately, it will be easy to do in Committee on the bill.

Lastly, the measure provides for a radical change in the mode of taking the votes of electors. A sufficient number of polling stations having been duly provided by the returning officer, each with its deputy, agents, and polling clerks, the process of recording votes will be after the following manner. To each elector, as he presents himself for the purpose, the presiding officer's deputy will hand a polling-paper, upon which the names of all the candidates are printed. The papers will be originally attached to counterfoils, as cheques are in a banker's cheque-book, and will bear upon their back their respective numbers, arranged either consecutively or in different series. Detaching the voting-paper thus numbered from its counterfoil similarly numbered, the officer will give it to the voter, and will write upon the face of the counterfoil the voter's number on the electoral register. The voter will then retire to a private compartment, scratch out the names of the candidates for whom he does not mean to vote, fold up the paper so as to show the printed number on its back, and deposit it in a ballot-box in presence of the officer. At the close of the election the counterfoils will be dispatched under seal directly to the clerk of the Crown; while the voting-papers will be laid face uppermost and counted in the presence of the agents of the candidates, after which they will be forwarded under seal to the chief returning officer. By this method secrecy will be effectually secured, while there will remain on record materials for a legal scrutiny, should one be demanded. This, we believe, is what is called the Victorian plan, and has been found to work well where it has been used. The mere plan, however, is of minor importance, as compared with the principle of which it is the embodiment. For the first time, the principle of secret voting at Parliamentary elections—for, strangely enough, the measure does not deal with municipal elections—has been urged upon Parliament in a Cabinet measure. The question has now passed out of the speculative region into the practical. For weal or for woe it will, either this Session or next, take the form of law. It is devoutly to be hoped that it will do its part towards making elections for the future pure, tranquil, and free.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending May 6:—

In London the births of 2277 children, 1148 boys and 1129 girls, were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1314. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2045, and the deaths 1330 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2250 births and 1463 deaths; the registered births therefore were 27 above and the deaths 149 below the estimated average. Three fatal street accidents were registered during the week.

During the week 5273 births and 3139 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 22; Norwich, 22; Bristol, 31; Wolverhampton, 26; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 20; Nottingham, 24; Liverpool, 24; Manchester, 26; Salford, 15; Bradford, 26; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 21; Hull, 18; Sunderland, 15; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24. In Edinburgh the deaths registered last week were at the annual rate of 26 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 30; and in Dublin, 22.

The second of Mr. W. S. Ralston's entertainments, a recital of "Russian Folk-Lore," was given, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. George's Hall, with complete success. He has great advantages of person, and a voice of much compass and flexibility, which he now uses more skillfully than at his first public appearance. His delivery of the wondrous and humorous tales he selected was lively, expressive, and agreeable, frequently calling forth the heartiest applause from an audience filling all the benches in the room. The story of the priest of St. Nicolas, that of the King's son who was sent to the King Merman, and that of the schoolmaster of Tambofsky with the goblins in the church at midnight, were told with irresistible comic force. An interesting poem, also, illustrative of Russian peasant life, was heard with great pleasure.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, May 12.

The *Journal Officiel* of Friday morning published a letter from M. Emile Ollivier to the Emperor, followed by a long report from the Procureur-Général Grandperret on the famous plot to overthrow the established Government and to assassinate the Chief of the State, which the police discovered some months ago, and the proofs of which have been considerably strengthened by the recent arrest of the deserter Beaury and the discovery of bombs at Roussell's house. These documents were followed by an Imperial decree convoking the High Court of Justice to try the conspirators. The journals which usually support the Government express their satisfaction at the course which has been pursued, while the Opposition papers, on the other hand, stigmatise it as illegal. It will be remembered that the *Sicéle* and its Radical colleagues were loud in demanding legal evidence of what they styled a *manœuvre of the last moment*; and now that the accusation and its proofs are given to the world they express their indignation at the proceeding.

From early on Sunday until Monday morning Paris was literally crowded with troops. A large body of artillerymen, with several pieces of cannon, were located in the courtyard of the Luxembourg Palace; and the 95th Regiment of the Line passed Sunday night on the grand staircase and in the galleries on the first floor of the palace, where straw had been provided for them to sleep on.

The vote on the Plébiscite took place on Sunday, amidst the most perfect tranquillity, and resulted in 7,267,322 Ayes and 1,530,582 Noes, leaving the votes of a portion of the army and of Algeria still unknown. The results of the votes of the army in France are as follow:—Yes: 235,307; No: 40,609. Out of the general effective force 25,000 men took no part in the suffrage, either from sickness, immaturity of age, or absence. There still remains the vote of the army of Algeria, consisting of 60,000 men.

Disturbances of a rather serious nature commenced in the Faubourg du Temple on Monday night. Several barricades were formed in the neighbourhood during the course of the evening, but none of them were defended, the rioters dispersing down the by-streets immediately the cocked hat of a sergent-de-ville was perceived in the distance. The most formidable barricade was constructed at the corner of the Rue Fontaine au Roi and the Faubourg du Temple, and consisted of two omnibuses, an open night-cart, an open cab, and paving-stones. A body of mounted Chasseurs and Gardes de Paris, accompanied by a party of Chasseurs on foot and sergents-de-ville, were employed to clear the streets. A few arrests were made towards midnight, and at one o'clock in the morning things became tolerably quiet. An enormous crowd which had collected in front of the barracks on the Place du Château d'Eau were dispersed by the troops early in the evening. The rioting on Tuesday night, however, assumed a far more serious character than on Monday. It appears that on this occasion the mob succeeded in erecting four barricades, one in the Rue Fontaine du Roi; another in a little street leading to the Church of St. Joseph, and two in the Rue St. Maur. One of them reached as high as the first-floor window of the houses, and was formed of four omnibuses, cabs, timber, paving-stones, and all manner of building materials. All of them were taken without much difficulty, and soldiers were left to guard the materials. Early in the evening a Lieutenant was shot in the wrist outside the Prince Eugène's barracks by a man who proved to be a house-painter, and who is now under arrest. It is said that several people were wounded, but no deaths have been reported up to the present.

Last night a crowd again assembled on the Place du Château d'Eau and in the Faubourg du Temple, but was dispersed by the sergents-de-ville and the cavalry. No attempts at throwing up barricades have been repeated, and by midnight tranquillity prevailed everywhere.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to Marshal Canrobert expressing confidence in the army of Paris: this letter was made public yesterday.

Rumours are rife of further changes in the Ministry, and it is not improbable that, on the reassembling of the Corps Législatif, it will be completely reconstituted.

M. Villemain, perpetual secretary of the French Academy, who had been suffering for some time, died in Paris on Sunday morning, at the age of eighty-three years. His funeral took place on Tuesday, in the Church of St. Germain-des-Prés, in presence of the members of the Academy and a large number of friends. After the ceremony the body was conveyed to the family vault in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

The *Public* states that the Emperor has received a letter from the Queen congratulating him on having been preserved from the plot against his life. His Majesty has received letters and addresses during the past week from all parts of France.

## ITALY.

The Budget has been passed in its entirety by the Chamber of Deputies, the majority in its favour being 193 against 32. The amount of the Budget is stated to be 950,500,000 lire.

An official explanation has been given in the Chambers of an insurrectionary movement in Catanzaro. The band made its appearance at Maida on Saturday, and necessary measures were immediately adopted by the authorities. A large number of citizens, including Menotti Garibaldi, went armed to the residence of the Prefect, offering to assist in attacking the band. The insurgents were attacked, on Sunday, by the troops, and were routed, leaving behind several dead and wounded. The fugitives escaped toward Reggio.

## SPAIN.

The question of the election of a Sovereign is still perplexing the Cortes. The House has been urged to decide promptly between the two candidates, the Duke of Montpensier and Marshal Espartero; to which General Prim replied that everybody was desirous of terminating the provisional state of things, but up to the present his efforts to give a King to Spain had been fruitless. He added that he would not oppose any solution of the difficulty, and that it was very desirable that the Cortes should accomplish its constitutional mission before separating. The Progressist Club has adopted the candidature of General Espartero.

In the Cortes the amendment to clause 12 of the bill on Parliamentary disqualifications, which proposed to limit the proportion of functionaries in the Cortes to one fifth of the members, has been rejected, and the whole clause has been expunged from the bill.

## GERMANY.

The *North German Correspondent* of Saturday states that Count Bismarck is still staying at Varzin, and his recovery progresses so slowly that it is impossible to say when he will be strong enough to return to the capital.



The Customs Parliament at Berlin has voted the second reading of the Tariff Bill, after a compromise between the House and the Government which provides that the duties on yarn shall not be reduced, and that, instead, the import duties on pig iron and rice shall be lowered; while, on the other hand, the proposal of the Government to levy a duty on imported coffee is to be accepted. In closing the Parliament, on Saturday, the King of Prussia declared that the reform of the tariff opened a fresh field of production, and said the sure increase of trade was a pledge of an increased development of the public welfare.

Smallpox is raging with such intensity at Munich that the King has been obliged to abandon certain annual fêtes.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has appointed Count Beust Chancellor of the Order of Maria Theresa; and his Majesty has conferred upon Baron Anselm Rothschild the first class of the Order of the Iron Crown, in recognition of the long and remarkable public services of his house.

The *Official Gazette* of Vienna contains three new ministerial appointments. State Councillor Holzgether has been appointed Chief of the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Agriculture has been intrusted to Deputy Petrino, and the new Minister of War is General Urdman.

#### RUSSIA.

The second son of the heir to the Russian throne, the infant Prince Alexander, born on May 8, 1869, died recently at St. Petersburg.

Prince L. d'Arenberg, Military Attaché of the Austrian Embassy, was found killed, on Thursday week, at his own house. A workman named Meury Chischkow, formerly employed by Prince d'Arenberg, has been arrested on suspicion.

Russia has troubles on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea. An insurrection is reported to have broken out among the Kirghirs, and the insurgents have besieged a new fort in the bay of Sartasch, and carried a military post occupied by Cossacks. For the suppression of this outbreak troops have been detached from the army of the Caucasus.

#### AMERICA.

A warm debate has taken place in the House of Representatives on the bill providing for Government grants of land in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Several members strongly denounced that section of the bill which restricts the company to use American rails, as the result of a corrupt combination of land speculators and high tariff members. The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives has made a report approving the course of the President during the Paraguayan war in having suspended negotiations with Paraguay, and in withdrawing the United States Minister, General Macmahon.

General Terry, the military commander in Georgia, has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in that State.

The trial of Macfarland on a charge of murdering Mr. Richardson, of the *New York Tribune*, has terminated in a verdict of acquittal.

#### CANADA.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion Government, has fallen seriously ill.

The Dominion Parliament has passed the Tariff Bill.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the Manitoba Province Bill. The Premier has announced that the boundaries described in the Manitoba (Prince Rupert's Land) Bill had been changed so as to include Portage Prairie, thereby making the population of the new province of Canada 17,000.

#### INDIA.

The Galatea left Point de Galle for Mauritius on Tuesday night. Before sailing the Duke of Edinburgh sent a farewell letter to Lord Mayo, in which his Royal Highness expressed his extreme gratification at the reception he had met with throughout the Indian empire.

Lord Mayo announced, on Thursday week, at a public dinner at Lahore, that Sir Henry Durand had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the announcement is said to have been received with acclamation.

The King of Burmah has ordered several large tracts of country to be devoted to the cultivation of jute.

The discontent on account of the income tax continues unabated, and indignation meetings are being held in various parts of the country.

The deaths are announced of Brigadier-General Fenwick, who had been appointed temporarily Commander of the Mysore Division; of Captain H. M. Clarkson, attached to the 34th Regiment, N.I.; and of Dr. W. H. Jephson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lahore Circle.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese army has been defeated at Shansi, in Northern China, with the loss of 20,000 killed, among whom was the commander of the Imperial troops.

We have news from Yokohama to the 10th ult. The flying squadron had arrived there. It was to remain ten days, and then sail homewards.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The first intelligence from Australia and New Zealand by the new Pacific route is published. The dates from Sydney are to March 26, and from Auckland to April 4.

There have been great storms and floods in Eastern Australia, causing much damage to property and loss of life. The cotton and sugar crops in Queensland were damaged.

In New Zealand the Government were retaining the services of the friendly natives to aid in the suppression of the insurgent tribes. Major Ropata had captured Maraitipa, killing twenty and capturing 300 of the garrison. The remainder, with the rebel chief Jakaoti, escaped.

A vote was taken at the sitting of the Ecumenical Council, last week, on the establishment of a universal Catechism, when there were as many as seventy non-placets and fifty conditional placets.

We have received a letter from Mr. Handcock, of Creagh-duff, Athlone, agent to Lord Castlemaine, respecting the sketch of Edward Flynn's cabin on his Lordship's estate in Kilkenny West, and some observations made upon it by our Special Correspondent in Ireland, which appeared in this Journal on the 30th ult. We have not room for the whole of the letter; nor, indeed, is there anything in it to warrant its publication, as required by the writer, since the correctness of the sketch and of our Correspondent's remarks, in the main, is admitted. Mr. Handcock states that Lord Castlemaine directed him some time since to rebuild Flynn's house, but that he has delayed doing so, with the hope of getting it done at a cheaper rate after the spring work is over. He further states that he has offered to forgive Flynn (who, it is said, has never paid a shilling rent to Lord Castlemaine) all rent due and to give him £10 if he will yield up his land and the hovel in which he lives, but that the offer has been refused.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Another section of the metropolitan street tramways was, on Monday, opened for traffic. It runs between the churches of Whitechapel and Bow.

There is a movement on foot in the Reform Club for putting up either a bust or a picture of the late Lord Palmerston in the hall of the club.

The Newspaper Press Fund Dinner takes place to-day (Saturday), at Willis's Rooms. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., will preside; and the musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Benedict.

The City Commissioners of Sewers have resolved to persist in their opposition to the Mansion-House Extension of the Metropolitan District Railway, and have signed a petition to the House of Lords against the measure.

The Liberation Society held, last week, its annual meeting, at which a more aggressive policy was resolved upon, and it was determined strenuously to agitate for the disestablishment of all State Churches.

Mr. Towse, the clerk of the Fishmongers' Company, has issued a report of the diseased fish seized during last month by the officers of the company at the Billingsgate and Columbia Markets. From this it appears that 51,877 fish were seized and destroyed. There were also 32 bushels of cockles, 80 of mullets, 147 of periwinkles, 2 of sprats, and 80 of whelks, and 138 gallons of shrimps. The total weight was 20 tons 17 cwt.

Earl Fortescue presided, yesterday week, over a conference at the Society of Arts, at which the annual report of the International Decimal Association was read by Professor Leone Levi and adopted. Resolutions were passed in favour of a uniform decimal system of weights and measures throughout the United Kingdom, and of a corresponding system of international coinage.

The following notice has been exhibited at the British Museum:—"From May 9 to Aug. 8, 1870, inclusive, the public will be admitted to view the collections on Mondays from ten to eight o'clock; on Wednesdays and Fridays, from ten to six; and on Saturdays, from twelve to eight. From Aug. 9 to 31, inclusive, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten to six o'clock; and on Saturdays, from twelve until six o'clock."

The fourth party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the committee of the Colonial and Foreign Emigration Fund left Victoria Dock for Quebec, on Thursday morning, on board the steam-ship Avon, 1600 tons—Captain Robinson, master. The party numbers 450 persons—the majority of whom are women and children—and makes the total number assisted from London this season 2000. Three small parties have also been dispatched from Liverpool.

Mrs. Tait desires to raise this year £3000, to complete the Orphan Home being built near Broadstairs for about sixty orphans from London and the diocese of Canterbury. There are thirty-four orphans in a small house near Fulham, taken until March 25, 1871. They will be among the first to occupy the new home near Broadstairs. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Tait, Addington Park, Croydon; or to the St. Peter's Orphan Home account, Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Friday next—Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, president, in the chair. The camp at Wimbledon will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 9. The terms will be, each officer £1 5s. for the fortnight. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be charged for any period less than four days 5s.; and exceeding that time at 1s. 2d. per day. All applications must be made on or before June 20 next.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 5th inst.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., President, in the chair—Mr. Brown read a paper on "Vapour Densities," in which he gave an historical review of the different methods employed in the determination of such densities; and Mr. Church communicated the analyses of two Cornish minerals—restormelite and chalcophyllite.—On Thursday next Mr. W. H. Perkins, F.R.S., will read a paper "On some bromine derivatives of cammarine."

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards, amounting to £53 6s., were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services on the occasion of shipwrecks on our coasts. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Altogether, the institution has contributed this year to the rescue of 347 lives from different shipwrecks, in addition to having saved four vessels from destruction. The society has now a noble fleet of 220 life-boats, and it contributes yearly to the saving of about 1000 lives. Payments amounting to £2100 were agreed to be made on various life-boat establishments.

A return of the pictures purchased for the National Gallery from December, 1865, up to the present time, states that a picture by Rembrandt, "Christ Blessing Little Children," was bought for £7000, and another by the same master, "Portrait of an Old Woman," for £1200. A picture by Michael Angelo, "The Entombment of Our Lord," was bought for £2000; and £1722 is set down as the price of a work entitled, "The Dutch House-Court," by P. D. Hooge. The "Madonna and Infant Christ," ascribed to Michael Angelo, formerly belonging to the late Lord Taunton, was purchased for £2000. Among the presentations was a "Madonna and Child," by C. Crivelli, given by the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster. The total amount expended in purchasing pictures for the period mentioned was £27,992 18s. The cost of the establishment in 1866 was £5523; in 1867, £5736; in 1868, £5386; in 1869, £5316; and in the present year, £7565, including £2008 paid for the purchase of the library of Sir C. Eastlake.

A curious case has been lately occupying the attention of the Prussian law courts. Six brothers of the name of Dieckhoff, residing in different parts of Prussia, were charged with the offence of fraudulently aiding and abetting young men to evade military service. The two remarkable points which transpired in the course of the trial were the extensive scale of the organisation for this purpose, and the marvellous skill evinced by the accused in carrying out their unlawful practices. The plan they adopted was to produce artificially symptoms of disease, amounting to disqualification, on the young men bound to serve, and this they appear to have done so successfully as to have taken in many army doctors in different parts of the kingdom. One of the brothers was besides charged with having represented himself as a Government Commissioner for the receipt of the necessary sums for purchasing the privilege of freedom from military service; and thus, between duping the doctors and the recruits, they seem to have realised a handsome fortune.

#### MAY MEETINGS.

Among the principal religious and benevolent societies which have recently held their annual meetings are the following:—

The fifty-sixth anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was celebrated last week, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Barnett, M.P. The dinner was graced by the presence of a number of ladies. The secretary announced a list of donations and subscriptions, amongst the former being one for the princely sum of £1000.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Sick Children was held in the board-room of the institution in Great Ormond-street. The chair was taken by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. The report read by the secretary stated that during the past year 709 children had been under treatment as in-patients, and that 112 had been admitted to the convalescent branch at Highgate; also that upwards of 15,000 out-patients had been attended at Great Ormond-street. A special appeal to the public on behalf of the building fund is to be made on May 25, and the Prince of Wales had signified his intention to preside. The income from all sources during the year had been £9864, being an increase of £1500 on that of the previous year. This increase included an anonymous donation of £1000 from "C. D. W."

The London Hospital contains upwards of 560 beds. The number of patients in the wards at the present time exceeds 470. The number of registered out-patients on the books is more than 4000. The total of patients of all classes was 54,374; the annual necessary expenditure is £29,000; the fixed income less than £14,000; leaving an annual deficiency of £15,000. The anniversary festival in behalf of the funds of this charity was celebrated on Wednesday week, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. The secretary, Mr. Currie, announced a list of subscriptions amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of £12,700.

The anniversary festival of the North London Consumption Hospital took place, on Wednesday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the chair being occupied by Lord George Hamilton, M.P. A list of subscriptions amounting to a large sum was read.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held on Thursday week, at the London Tavern—Lord Lyttelton in the chair. The income of the institution last year was £26,000, and subscriptions amounting to £2585 were announced. Amongst the meetings of Thursday week were the annual gatherings of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission, and the Sunday School Union.

Yesterday week the annual meetings of the Religious Tract Society and the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews were held at Exeter Hall. The former was presided over by Mr. Hugh Matheson, and the latter by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The anniversary gatherings of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls were also held.

The Duke of Argyll presided over the annual festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution last Saturday evening. It was stated that the income last year amounted to £2357. A subscription list representing a sum of £1583 was announced. In proposing the toast of the evening, his Grace announced that a gentleman, who did not wish his name to be given, contemplated the erection, in connection with that institution, of an orphanage or home for the children of artists who at their decease left their families in distress or without any provision for their support. That was a very noble offer, coming from one private individual. But it would only suffice for the building of the orphanage; the funds required for its endowment must be provided by means of separate subscriptions, and he trusted that these would be liberally supplied. A distinguished artist, Sir William Tite, in response to an appeal for this object, immediately sent a cheque for £1000. Sir F. Grant said that he had been requested by the general assembly of the Royal Academy to place in the hands of the secretary a cheque for £500 for the orphanage.

Earl Russell presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, and delivered a speech on the education question. He believes education to be incomplete without religion. He would separate Biblical lessons from all catechisms, tinged as they are with the passions of the times in which they were written; but he holds fast to the first principles upon which the society was established—that the Bible should be the foundation of religious teaching.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Monday evening, over the annual meeting of the Ragged School Union, which was held at Exeter Hall. The noble Earl expressed a hope that Mr. Forster would be supported in his efforts to retain the Bible in rate-supported schools. Earlier in the day his Lordship took the chair at the annual meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India at Willis's Rooms.

Lord Chief Justice Bovill presided, on Monday, at the dinner of the Clare Market Dispensary, at which it was stated that during the past year 4000 poor persons had been relieved. A subscription of about £300 was announced.

The Société Belge de Bienfaisance—formed to relieve Belgians resident in England who are in distress, and to help those who wish to return to their own country—held its annual dinner, on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. It was announced by the hon. secretary that £349 had been subscribed.—Lord Enfield took the chair, on Tuesday evening, at the annual dinner offered by the managers of the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, at Willis's Rooms. About £400 was subscribed at the table.—The anniversary gatherings of the Church of England Sunday School Union, the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Missions to Seamen, the Home Missionary Society, and the Irish Church Missions were also held on Tuesday.

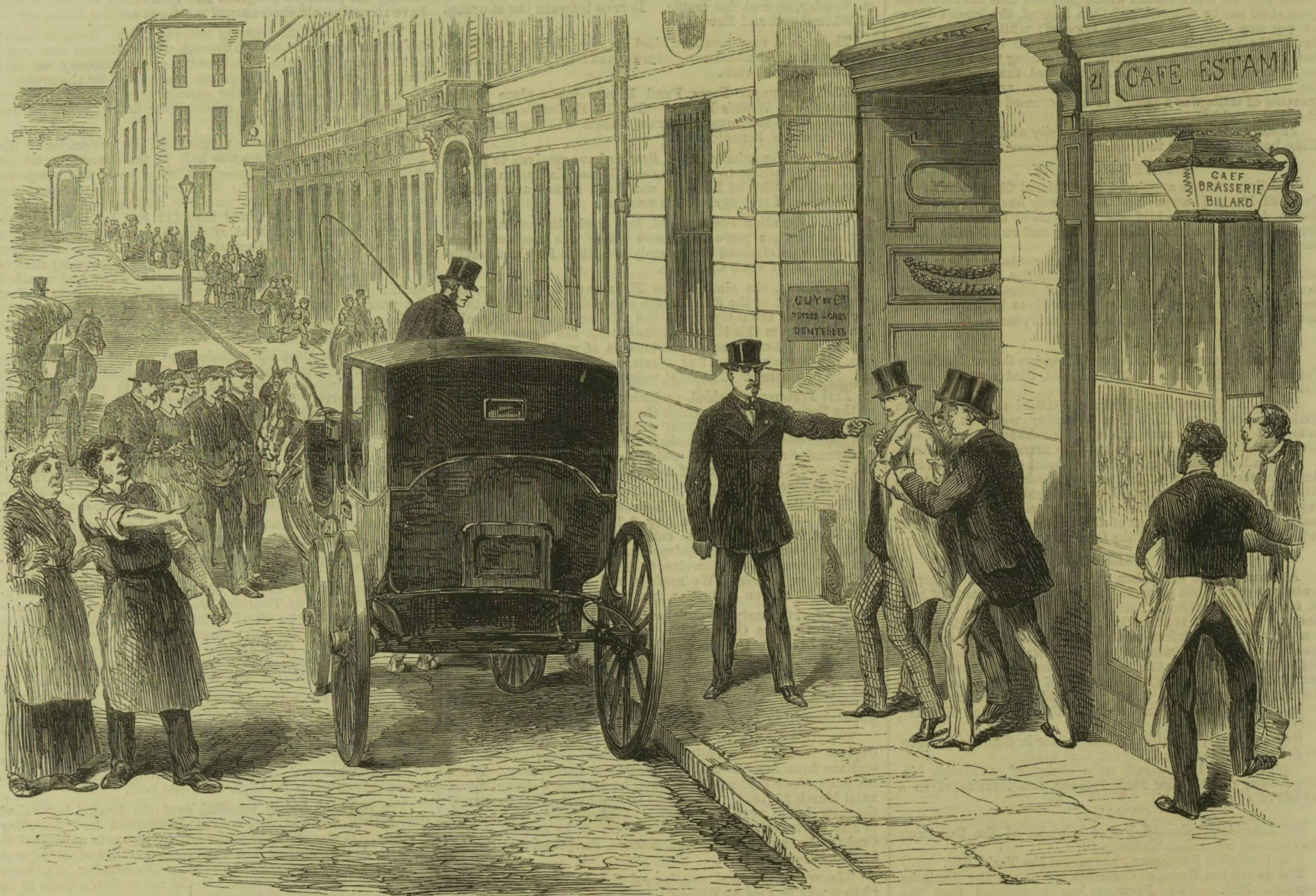
Lord Dufferin presided, on Wednesday evening, at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. The attendance numbered about one hundred, and included the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons. It was reported that fifty-seven grants had been made in the year, at a cost of about £2500. Subscriptions amounting to £950 were announced.

More than £1000 was subscribed, on Wednesday night, towards the support of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the anniversary of which took place at the Albion Hotel, under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, M.P.

The festival held on behalf of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation took place, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor presided. His Lordship's appeal produced a handsome list of subscriptions.

The opening cruise of the Royal London Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The dinner took place at the Rosherville Hotel, Gravesend—Mr. A. Ardeckne, commodore, presiding.





ARREST OF BEAURY FOR THE ASSASSINATION PLOT IN PARIS.  
SEE PAGE 513.



SKETCHES FROM IRELAND: POLICE STARTING AT MIDNIGHT TO MAKE ARRESTS.  
SEE PAGE 514.





THE KING OF HOLLAND LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE AMSTERDAM SHIP-CANAL LOCKS.  
SEE PAGE 510.



BIRTHS.

On March 12, at Waltham, Madras Presidency, the wife of Major Daunt, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.  
On the 3rd inst., at the Villa Cavallari, San Panirazio, near Lucca, the wife of Theodore Kroes, Esq., of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at 24, Park-road, Stoke Newington, N., the wife of Francis Arthur Suttaby, of a daughter.  
On the 8th inst., Bertha, the wife of John Fretwell, jun., Esq., Downs Lodge, Clapton, of a son.  
On the 5th inst., at Powis-square, Bayswater, London, the wife of W. A. Malcolm, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. J. P. Courtenay, M.A., Thomas Simson, The Laurels, Court Yard, Eltham, younger son of John Simson, Esq., Upper Lewisham-road, and St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Albon Creaton, Esq., Upper Lewisham-road.  
On the 11th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. H. I. Bigge, Rector of Rockingham, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Hubert James Medleycott, M.A., son of Sir William Coles Medleycott, Bart., of Ven, Somerset, to Julia Ann, daughter of the Rev. Charles T. Glyn, Rector of Wyoliffe, North Riding of Yorkshire.  
On the 26th ult., at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, by the Rev. J. F. Montgomery, Dr. John Gilliland Hunter, Stobhouse, in the county of Durham, second son of the late R. H. A. Hunter, Esq., Staff Surgeon H.M. Forces, to Elizabeth Georgiana, eldest daughter of Randal Callander, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Gibraltar, Adelaide Virginia, relict of the late James Bell, Esq., Inspector of Her Majesty's Revenues, and for many years Consul for the Netherlands and Hanover, aged 74.  
On the 8th inst., at her residence, 52, York-road, Kingstown, Elizabeth Dorothea Boileau, relict of the late John Theophilus Boileau, of Dublin, and daughter of the late Major Edward Molesworth, 20th Light Dragoons, in her 74th year.  
On the 4th inst., at Cologne, on his way home from the Moravian School at Neuwied, Robert Lawrence Ainsworth, son of William Francis Ainsworth, of Ravenscourt Villa, Hammersmith, aged 16.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

SUNDAY, May 15.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Full moon, 6.3 a.m. Divine service—St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Arthur Martineau, M.A., Rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. George Body, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's, Wolverhampton. Chapels Royal: Whitehall, morning, the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A.; afternoon, the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes; St. James's, morning, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen.  
MONDAY, 16.—Battle of Albuera (Soult defeated by Beresford), 1811. Meetings: Royal Theatrical Fund dinner (Prince of Wales in the chair); Prayer-book and Homily Society, noon; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Cantor Lectures (at Society of Arts), 8 p.m. (Professor Williamson on Fermentation); Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain R. Laffan on the Suez Canal); Palestine Exploration Fund (at the Royal Institution), 3 p.m.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination; born, 1749. Meetings: Peace Society, 6.30 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Statistical and Anthropological Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Blackie on Moral Philosophy).  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—The new reading-room at the British Museum opened, 1867. Meetings: Pharmaceutical Society (anniversary), 11 a.m.; conversation at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society (fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1.30 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 4 p.m.); Aborigines' Protection Society, 7.30 p.m.; Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's, 3 p.m. (sermon by the Rev. Canon Liddon); dinner, 6 p.m.; Society of Arts (Mr. Jacob A. Franklin on International Money of Account).  
THURSDAY, 19.—Art-Exhibition at Leeds opened by the Prince of Wales, 1868. Meetings: British and Foreign Sailors' Society, noon; Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; Chemical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal and Antiquaries' Societies, 8.30 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity).  
FRIDAY, 20.—Meetings: Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Philological Society (anniversary), 8.15 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Williamson on Atoms, 9 p.m.).  
SATURDAY, 21.—The Spanish Cortes vote for a monarchy, 1869. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Grant on Comets).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 28	2 2	2 25	2 48	3 13	3 34	3 57
4 18	4 43	5 6	5 30	5 54	6 19	6 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
May	4	30.212	44.5	29.0	.58	0-10	6	32.5	54.0	N. NNW. ENE.	145	.000
	5	30.228	48.3	36.5	.66	1	34.5	58.7	58.0	NW. N. NE.	153	.000
	6	30.280	48.3	41.2	.78	7	39.7	58.0	58.0	WNW. NW. NNE.	103	.000
	7	30.300	47.8	39.9	.76	8	37.6	56.3	56.3	NE. NNE.	175	.000
	8	30.119	45.2	35.4	.71	5	31.1	60.9	54.7	NE. E.	176	.000
	9	29.877	43.0	37.4	.82	5	38.7	62.3	60.9	ESE. E.	253	.000
	10									E. SE.	193	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.194 30.240 30.303 30.315 30.320 30.190 29.933  
Temperature of Air .. 47.15 50.22 49.95 53.95 49.35 50.85 49.85  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 40.00 43.99 44.92 47.75 44.32 44.25 45.00  
Direction of Wind .. N. NW. WNW NE. ENE E. E.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West, Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

SIR NOEL PATON'S "MORS JANUA VITE."—This impressive "sermon on canvas" (by special command dedicated to the Queen) on View Daily, at the PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson). Admission, 6d. Ten till Six.

THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome. The permanent Facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW Daily from Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the AUTOTYPE COMPANY (Limited), 36, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.—CARL SCHMIDT, of Bamberg, Bavaria, begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has OPENED, at 61, NEW BOND-STREET, a GALLERY of his well-known PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six.

THURSDAY NEXT.—THE LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION (Established 1859)—Miss J. Wells, Miss Byles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Lead (Director)—will COMMENCE their Twelfth Annual Series of AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MAY 19, at Three. Solo Pianist, Mr. Eydoux Smith. Subscription List Series of Five Concerts (transferable), 21s., at Mr. Mitchell's, 23, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Austin's, St. James's Hall. Tickets, 5s., 2s., and 1s.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—Patron, the QUEEN.—THE ANNUAL MEETING will take place, at the ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle-street, on MONDAY, MAY 15. The ARCHBISHOP of YORK, President of the Fund, will take the Chair at Three o'clock. Captain Warren, D.E., will be present and will describe his recent work in Jerusalem. The Committee invite the presence of all their subscribers and friends. By order, W. BESANT, Secretary. 9, Pall-mall, East.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square.—For a LIST of CONCERTS of the SEASON and other ENGAGEMENTS about to take place at the above Rooms, see the 54 announcements on the first page of the "Times" of May 4. Robert Cocks, Ticket-Printer.

ERNST PAUER'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 15, at Three o'clock. Herr Pauer will introduce his Transcription of Sebastian Bach's celebrated Chaconne, a Divertissement on two Valses of Schubert, and several new Compositions. Herr Reinecke will perform, for the first time in England, his new Duet for Two Pianos, on the French air "La Belle Grisélidis." Vocalists—Mlle. de Salewska, Miss Alice Fairman, and Signor Garcia. Instrumentalists—Harp, Mlle. Heerman; Violin, Herr Heerman; Clarinet, Mr. Henry Lazarus; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Herr Carl Reinecke and Herr Ernst Pauer. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s.; at Robert W. Ollivier's, No. 19, Old Bond-street; at Herr Pauer's Residence, 390, Onslow-square, South Kensington; and at the principal Music Warehouses.

THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, from Three to Five o'clock. Artists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, and Madame Patey; Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Chaplin Henry. Pianoforte—the Chevalier Antoine de Kotsak, Pianist to the King of Prussia. The Part-Songs under the direction of Mr. Fielding, Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton. Tickets of Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and Mr. Austin, Piccadilly.

MISS EMMA BUSBY'S MORNING CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, TUESDAY, MAY 17, at Three o'clock. Tickets at the Rooms, the Musicellers', and of Miss E. Busby, 33, Howley-place, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25.—Handel's "Messiah." Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Full Band. Organist, Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Sofa Stalls, 21s.; Area Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 15s. and 10s. 6d.; Area 5s.; Commence at 2.30. Tickets at Cramer and Cramer's, 291, Regent-street, and 43, Moorgate-street; all Music Publishers; and Austin's Office, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. SIMS REEVES.—The First Appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, after his return from Italy, will take place at Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S GRAND CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Handel's "Oratorio," "The Messiah."

MUSICAL UNION.—MAY 24 and 31. No Matinee in Whitson week. Madame A. KOLAR will play with De Graan and L. Lubbeck May 21. J. ELLA, Director.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL (Thirtieth Celebration), on TUESDAY, AUG. 30; Wednesday, 31; Thursday, Sept. 1; and Friday, 2. Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford. Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties. By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.

MR. D. D. HOME will give his next RECITATION, with Musical Accompaniment, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT. He will be assisted by Mr. Mr. E. H. Prout. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s., the Office of the Hanover-square Rooms; and Robert W. Ollivier's, 19, Old Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. Arthur Cecil and Miss Holland, in AGES AGO. Mr. Corney Grain (first appearance) in New Musical Sketch, entitled a SCHOOL FEAST. To conclude with BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Palace and Grounds never more delightful. The luxuriantly-folaged Ferns round Crystal Fountain now most beautiful. Orchestral Band, Display of Fountains, Festival Organ, and Promenade daily. Fine-Arts Courts, New Picture Gallery, Statues and Portrait Busts, Fountains Playing. Orangeries (Chrysanthemum Courts) which formerly belonged to Louis Philippe in full flower, as well as Camellias, Azaleas, &c. Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Ticket (present issue) dating to May, 1871, at all entrances and Agents'. "The best guinea's worth in the world." Children and Schools half price. SATURDAY, MAY 21, GREAT FLOWER SHOW. Five-Shilling Admission, now ready, at the Palace, Exeter Hall, and Agents'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND FLOWER SHOW of the Season and International Bonquet Exhibition, NEXT SATURDAY, MAY 21. Five-Shilling Admission Tickets and May Guinea Season Tickets at the Palace; 2, Exeter Hall, and Agents'. Admission on the day at Entrances, 7s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GRAND SALOON PUBLIC and PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS, overlooking the Palace and Park, are NOW OPEN. BERTRAM and ROBERTS, Refreshment Department.

CREMORNE—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN BAUM.

CREMORNE.—NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Admission One Shilling.

CREMORNE.—Magnificent Orchestra of 50, conducted by M. Arban; Hawkes and Co.'s Excelsior Brass Band, conducted by Sibold; Grand Romantic Ballet of Giselle, or the Willis; Ballet Comique; Conjuring; Acrobatic Performances; Christy Minstrel Entertainments; Steam Circus; Magnificent Pyrotechnic Display, by Wells; concluding with a Grand Ball on the Crystal Platform. EVERY EVENING. Open on Sundays by Refreshment Card, 6d.

CREMORNE.—Mlle. CLAVELLE, Premiere Danseuse de Ballet, from Milan, Venice, Turin, and Paris, Every Evening, in the Grand Ballet of GISELLE, at Ten.

CREMORNE.—DINNERS, including a Pint of Bordeaux, from 3s. 6d., being a choice of Soup, Fish, Entrees, Joints, Sweets, Salad, and Cheese. Also, Superior Dinners, at 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., including all the delicacies of the season. Turf, 3s. 6d. per plate. Sunday, May 15, Grand Table d'Hôte at Half-past Six, 3s. 6d. Chef de Cuisine, F. J. Lindsay.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The original and only recognized CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors) all the year round, Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. The fifth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season. The great company now permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Pantomime, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening Ditto at 7.30. No Fees or Extra Charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. General Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS. Free List totally suspended.

MR. CYRUS W. NEILE, the CHRISTYS' new Tenor. Extract from the Standard, Monday, May 9.—"THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—The popularity of the Christy Minstrels is as great as ever. St. James's (minor) Hall is nightly filled with the admirers of their attractive entertainment. The company have just added to their ranks a young tenor singer with a remarkable voice. The ease with which Mr. Cyrus Neile (for such is his name) takes the upper C, and even C sharp, of the tenor register is enough to excite the envy of all the tenor robusti in the profession. But Mr. Cyrus Neile is not only the possessor of certain high notes, he has naturally an agreeable voice and sings sweetly and impressively. The song in which he has just made his debut is entitled 'Pretty swallow, homeward fly.' It is written and composed by Mr. Charles Blompham, and shows off the voice of the debutant to good advantage."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The CHRISTYS' New Tenor, Mr. CYRUS W. NEILE.—See following extract from a criticism in the Daily Telegraph, Saturday, May 7.—"THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—These clever vocalists and burlesque delineators of negro character have just enlisted in their ranks Mr. Cyrus W. Neile, a singer possessing a tenor voice of extraordinary quality. In a new song entitled, 'Pretty swallow, homeward fly,' the resonance and clearness of Mr. Neile's chest-notes, attaining the high pitch of C, are depicted with an effect which the audience are not slow to recognize. There can be no doubt that he is a valuable acquisition to the stable band, whose versatile talents are appreciated by all classes of the public."

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The New Tenor, Mr. CYRUS W. NEILE.—Observer, Sunday, May 8.—"CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—During the last week the Proprietors of the Original Christy Minstrels have brought out a new tenor (Mr. Cyrus W. Neile), who now makes his first appearance in London. This gentleman has a splendid voice, and he will be an immense acquisition to the company. He sings his ballads in excellent style, and, with careful study, there is no reason why he should not become the first tenor in England. A good voice is said, with justice, to form nine tenths of the requisite of a singer. Mr. Cyrus Neile is undoubtedly possessed of these nine tenths, and the remaining tenth must be acquired from his master. Good singers are rare in this country, because good voices are rare. From what quarter this rare avis may have been picked up we know not, but that he will prove a great attraction to the performances of the Christys' may be predicted without much difficulty."

W. S. WOODIN'S 146th REPRESENTATION at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS, illustrating by Magnificent Scenery the principal Cities, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Prairies, Union Pacific Railway, Fashionable Life in Saratoga, Newport, Washington, New York, &c., introducing charming ballads. Guide, Mr. Harrison. Songs and Delineations of Negro Life by Mr. Walter Howard. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three.

LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. LINCOLN EXHIBITION, JULY 27, 28, and 29.—The Prizes offered amount to £1500 and upwards. Entries close June 27. Prize-lists, towns of entry, &c., may be had on application to ST. BENEDICT'S-square, Lincoln, May 6, 1870. STAFFORD UPTON, Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Reappearance of Mr. SOTHERN in a New Comedy, BARWISE'S BOOK, in which Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Kondal, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Frank Matthews, and Miss Gwynne will appear. Preceded by NO SONG, NO SUPPER. After the Comedy, A REGULAR FIX.—Mr. Sothern.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening (at 7.30), FROU-FROU and LA BELLE SAUVAGE. Mrs. John Wood, Miss Erward, Mr. Mark Smith, and Lionel Brough, in the Burlesque; Mlle. Beatrice, Misses Henrade, Lovell, Turner, and Messrs. Mark Smith, Young, and Lionel Brough, in the Comedy.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening at 7.30, PEEP O' DAY; or, Savournen Deesh, by Elmund Falconer, Drury Lane Company, Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. Preceded by, at Seven, J. T. Douglass's Farce of A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 14.

The Plébiscite has passed off tranquilly, for military precautions, which were wisely made of overwhelming magnitude, awed the disaffected from demonstrations which would have been as mad as the aspirations of the Red Republicans. Imperialism has gained even a greater majority than that upon which it was said to have reckoned. The figures presented up to the time of our writing state the "Ayes" at 7,267,322, and the "Noes" at 1,530,382, and a portion of the votes of the army and all the African vote are excluded. We have been at some pains to express our conviction that such a result was certain, and to offer our reasons for that belief, and we need not here recur to the conditions under which battle was given. The Napoleonists claim a glorious victory. We shall not dispute its glory. We prefer to ask what its fruits will be.

Let us first acknowledge a certain tacit courtesy which the French nation, through its organs, has paid to England. We are told that politeness, as it used to be understood, has departed from France; and no doubt the brutalities of the first revolution demolished the charming manners which our poets in the cocked-hat days were never weary of celebrating, enviously or contemptuously, according to the bard's nature. But who will say that the French are not polite, when we find that no remonstrance has been raised against the cool and superior style in which British organs have been pleased to settle the affairs of our neighbours for them? Of late, at all events, the Parisian papers have not been deficient in audacity and decision; but the boldest of them have been modest in comparison to the oracular utterances of insular critics. England has explained to France what she wants, how she ought to get it, where the Emperor is wrong, and where the people are inconsiderate, the reasons for which votes should be given, and the attitude in which the next measures of the Executive should be expected. We have scarcely altered since the days of the Spectator. He should be ashamed of himself who does not recollect the famous bit of satire written at the time of a report of the death of the King of France. The smart politician enters the coffee-house and addresses a friend. "Well, Jack, so the old Prig is dead at last. Sharp's the word, my boy. Now or never. Up to the walls of Paris directly." With several other remarks of an equally personal character, adds the satirist. British exponents of French affairs may be a little more euphemistic in language now, but they are not a whit less dogmatic. And the French have not once hinted to us that we

May not know everything down in Judee.

"Ingratitude," quotes a writer of the present week, "is the independence of the heart;" and the saying is a French one. We are, therefore, justified in proceeding in the course we have chalked out for ourselves, and again entreating Frenchmen quite to comprehend their position, wants, and wishes. To explain these things to our own countrymen seems superfluous, as every Englishman, whether he knows the Salique law from the Pragmatic Sanction or not, holds himself perfectly competent to judge all foreign questions, past or present. We note, then, for the benefit of those most interested in the topic, that the Plébiscite appears to us to have proved nothing beyond what was thoroughly known before. It is certain that a Frenchman, if he have any ideas at all, has a theoretical liking for liberty. But if he have anything to lose, it will soon be discovered that his notion of liberty involves no sacrifice of self-interest, even for a transition period (we speak, of course, of the average Frenchman, and we do not know whether we are mending matters, in his estimation, by saying that the average Englishman may be similarly described), and that he is even a more devoted worshipper of order than the Englishman of the same calibre. There are times when a bold Briton waxes furious, and will assert his rights or his dignity even at the cost of leaving his shop unminded or of risk to its windows; but the well-to-do Frenchman, once a recruit in the army of order, commits no such breaches of discipline. The seven millions, besides comprising a vast number of persons who have no opinions at all, and a vast number more who have no opinions worth respecting, are largely composed of men of all parties who may theoretically hate the houses of Napoleon, Orleans, Bourbon—nay, for aught we know, may think disrespectfully of Clovis the Great—but who hate practically, and in hard and bitter earnest, anybody who disturbs the price of stocks. Like the Abbot in the Ettrick Shepherd's imitation of Walter Scott,

He hated the devil, to give him his due,  
But held him as nothing to Wat o' the Clough.

Imperialism has the votes of this class and the votes of



the peasant population. The somewhat ignoble vaunt that the throne of France is upheld by the cottage suffrage has been justified in the present case, and the least instructed and least elevated of the honest part of France has gone up with its "Ayes," as has the inferior trading class, and, probably, a goodly instalment of those engaged in high commerce. Against all this has to be set, as in the general elections, the votes of nearly all the large cities. *Non* has been the word in the capitals, and the enemies of the dynasty have naturally used this fact in proof that the intelligence of France is opposed to the Napoleons III. and IV.

We are ready to give the Opposition the full benefit of the argument: nay, we admit, as we did when the contest to which we have just referred was closing, that it is a significant and not a satisfactory thing that the seats of education and not social life should give a vote hostile to the Government of the country. It is that, for though the question to the electors has been adroitly framed to make the friends of Reform seem to stultify themselves, by condemning the progress which they assuredly desire, people will not have its flank turned by a device, however artful. The Million and a Half have voted against the Empire, not Reform. But if we deduct from this number a sum representing those whose opposition is to be deprecated by an honest Government, we shall find that the "residue" is not very respectable. Were a similar experiment to be tried in England, we should find an immense number of votes recorded against institutions which all rational men regard with honour and would uphold with life. Education, religion, science, literature, art, are in every nation enlisted in the cause of Conservative progress and thoughtful reform, and it is not for these that the lower mass of a town population will give its suffrage. The advocates of the Imperial Government may set the ignorant violence of the townsmen against the ignorant bigotry of the peasant, and stolidity may pair off with folly. We have all along held the Plébiscite to be a mistake in politics and a blunder in logic, and we also regard it as a movement made when no movement was wanted, and when France was quite satisfied to let Constitutional reforms advance at a regular and spontaneous pace. But the thing has been done, and we agree with those who wish that it may be forgotten, and who think that the sooner it is forgotten the better.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past six o'clock, p.m., on Saturday last, from Osborne.

Prince Leopold suffered severe indisposition during the previous week. His Royal Highness is now sufficiently recovered to take driving exercise.

The Hon. Eva Macdonald arrived at the castle from Osborne. The Earl of Camperdown and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner arrived at the castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Monsell, Vicar of Egham, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 9th Lancers. Earl and Countess Granville dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen went to the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey at St. James's Palace, and stood as sponsor at the christening of the Earl of Burford, the infant son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans. The other sponsors were the Prince of Wales, Miss Burdett Coutts, Admiral the Hon. P. Carey (proxy for Viscount Falkland), and Mr. Albert Henry George Grey. The child received the names Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere. The rite was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grey and the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Her Majesty afterwards held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace. There were about 260 presentations. In the evening Princess Louisa was present at a dance given by M. and Madame van de Weyer at their residence in Arlington-street.

On Wednesday the new buildings erected in Burlington-gardens for the University of London were opened by the Queen, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished assembly. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, proceeded to Claremont. By command of the Queen a state concert was given in the evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 700 was invited.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge has succeeded Colonel H. Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting, to the Queen.

Princess Louisa will open the new hall of the Inner Temple to-day (Saturday). Her Royal Highness will open the fancy fair at the Cannon-street Hotel, in aid of the Children's Hospital, on Monday.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, the 30th inst.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. J. V. Povah officiated.

On Monday the Princess, accompanied by Miss Knollys, visited the exhibition of pictures by French and Flemish artists at the gallery in Pall-mall, and also the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses attended the Queen's Drawingroom. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by M. and Madame van de Weyer at their residence in Arlington-street.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses attended the open-

ing of the new building of the University of London. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace. The Registrar-General attended at Marlborough House to witness the civil registration of the birth of the infant Princess. The event was recorded by the registration officers of the Strand district, the Prince signing the register as informant.

The Prince has offered a challenge cup to be competed for by American and British yachts of one hundred tons burden and upwards.

### PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein continues to progress satisfactorily. Her Royal Highness has received visits from the Queen. The infant Princess is well.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atwood, F. J., to the Conventional District of St. Margaret's, Prestwich.  
Austin, J. M.; Vicar of Worthing, Brighton.  
Baird, W.; Vicar of Dymock, Gloucester; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Homerton.  
Berguer, H. J.; Curate of St. Philip's, Islington.  
Blossome, William Henry; to be Rector of Mawgan and Martin, Cornwall.  
Bousfield, Henry Brougham, Rector of St. Maurice with St. Mary Kalender, Winchester; Vicar of Andover.  
Bree, Herbert; Vicar of Brampton, Hunts.  
Brodie, Cathness; Curate of Saint Nicholas's, Warwick.  
Bryant, F. J.; Vicar of Brentor; Rural Dean of Tavistock.  
Burnside, E., Vicar of Lemsford, Welwyn; Honorary Organising Secretary to the Curates' Augmentation Fund in the dioceses of Ely and Rochester.  
Butcher, Robert; Vicar of Sharnhall, Staffordshire.  
Chapman, C.; Perpetual Curate of Conistone, Ulverstone, Lancashire.  
Clarke, Henry James; Incumbent of Great Barr, Staffordshire.  
Davies, Octavius; Vicar of Tregaron, Cardiganshire.  
Davis, William Sampson; Vicar of Dorrington, Salop.  
Fincher, J. G.; Minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Sea View, Isle of Wight.  
Ford, A. W.; Curate of Sutton-on-Plym, Plymouth.  
Garvey, Edward; Vicar of South Kyme, Lincolnshire.  
Gent, R. A.; Curate of West Overton-cum-Fyfield, Wilts.  
Green, Thomas; Vicar of Christ Church, Friesland.  
Greenwood, M.; Curate of Padham.  
Gurdon, E., Rural Dean; Rector of Hingham, Norfolk.  
Haddon, A. W.; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.  
Hall, E. V.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Spring-grove, Hounslow.  
Hall, Joseph; Rector of Shirland, Derbyshire.  
Harvey, G. J.; Rector of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln.  
Harvey, T.; Incumbent of the new district of St. Faith, Maidstone.  
Hawkins, Beauchamp; Vicar of Lytham.  
Hole, W. B.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Maidenhead; Surrogate.  
Hornby, W.; Archdeacon of Lancaster.  
Hughes, Henry Philip William; Vicar of Llanstadwel, Pembrokeshire.  
Hussey, C. J.; Incumbent of Woodlesford, near Leeds.  
James, Walter H.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Holbeach Hurn.  
Jenkins, J. D.; Vicar of Aberdare.  
Jenkins, John Rees; Perpetual Curate of Llanvrechva, Monmouthshire.  
Johnston, George Thomas; Vicar of Harlington, Bedfordshire.  
Jones, David Walter; Rector of Killibell, Glamorganshire.  
Jones, J.; Rector of Marcross, Glamorganshire.  
Jordan, Joseph; Incumbent of Gailey-cum-Hatherton, Staffordshire.  
Nelson, Henry; Vicar of Usselby, Lincolnshire.  
Newton, H., Incumbent of Acaester-Selby; Vicar of Naburn.  
Owen, Richard; Vicar of Bryneglwys, Denbigh.  
Palmour, Walter F.; Vicar of Fulwood, Lancashire.  
Pattison, J. B.; Curate of Little Marsden.  
Payne, J. L.; Curate of St. John's, Bethnal-green.  
Phillips, Herbert Francis Thomas; Incumbent of Grange, Keswick.  
Phillott, H. W.; Prælector of Hereford Cathedral.  
Poole, Edward; Chaplain of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester.  
Randolph, Edward Foyle; Rector of Fyfield, Hants.  
Richardson, Frederic H.; Curate in charge of St. Peter's, Northampton.  
Roe, James; Curate of St. Mary's, Newington.  
Ryan, V. W.; Vicar of Bradford.  
Selwyn, Congreve; Vicar of Welsh-Hampton, Salop.  
Shipman, William; Rector of Melton, Suffolk.  
Simmons, J. Ford; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Southshore.  
Smart, J.; Curate of Farnworth, with Kearsley.  
Thorold, J.; Vicar of Cranwell, Lincoln.  
Thorn, J. T.; Rector of Ashwell.  
Trucker, Dr.; Archdeacon of Beechworth and Sale, Melbourne.  
Wace, Henry; Lecturer of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.  
Wallace, Oswald; Curate of Owston.  
Walters, John Vodin; Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury.  
Waring, Archdeacon; Master of St. Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury.  
Whitworth, William Allen; Incumbent of Christ Church, Liverpool.  
Yeo, James Pearce; Perpetual Curate of Edenfield, Bury, Lancashire.

Mr. Drax, the member for Wareham, laid, last Saturday afternoon, the corner-stone of a church at Mardon, in Dorset.

Mr. John Brenchley, of Milgate, near Maidstone, has bequeathed £10,000 to the Bishop of London's Fund. The amount paid and promised to the fund exceeds £400,000.

The Bishop of Ripon, on Tuesday week, consecrated the beautiful new Church of All Saints, at Burton-in-Lonsdale, which has been built at the expense of Mr. Thomas Thornton, of Lloyd's, "for the benefit of his native place."

The prebendal stall of Bishopstone, in Salisbury Cathedral, held by Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, has been conferred by the Bishop of Salisbury on the Rev. M. Wilkinson, D.D., Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts.

We learn from Aix les Bains, Savoy, that a substantially built English church was opened there for Divine worship, by the Rev. R. Allan Blomfield, on Sunday last. It is capable of accommodating 150 persons.

The *Western Morning News* states that at a special service at Frome parish church, on Friday week, "mass for the repose of the soul of Lord Auckland, ex-Bishop of Bath and Wells," was celebrated. The Rev. W. J. Bennett alone communicated, in accordance with Catholic practice in masses for the dead.

Yesterday week the Houses of Convocation for the province of Canterbury resumed their sittings. The sitting of the Upper House was merely formal. In the Lower House the question of education was discussed at considerable length. The Convocation was then prorogued until July.

Dr. Durnford, the Rev. Joshua Hughes, and the Rev. J. E. Wilkinson, the Bishops of Chichester, St. Asaph, and Zululand respectively, were consecrated on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, St. David's, Llandaff, and Bangor took part in the ceremony. We give, on page 505, a portrait of Dr. Durnford, Bishop of Chichester.

The limits of the four Archdeacons in the diocese of Melbourne, Australia, have been rearranged by the Bishop in council, and the Rev. J. K. Tucker, D.D., has been appointed Archdeacon of Beechworth and Sale, and Incumbent of Wangaratta. Dr. Tucker has been for nine years the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Australia, and was formerly Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Northwich, Cheshire.

An effort is being made for the restoration of the ancient parish church of Climping, Sussex. This church is one of the most interesting of the churches in the diocese of Chichester. Its claims to a high place among them rest upon the purity and early date of its architecture, the completeness of the original design, and the perfectness which that design has been allowed to retain. Time has, indeed, reduced some parts to a state of dilapidation, and rustic notions of refitting, cleansing, and repairing have seriously marred the beauty of the work, especially in the interior, and have left it in a state of damp and squalor unseemly and unwholesome. The cost of the restoration has been estimated at £2000; and the Rev. W. H. Jenkins, the Vicar, is exerting himself strenuously to obtain the necessary funds for the work.

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There has been controversy touching the right of an unchristened and unmarried person to have the bans "put up." The Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Vicar of Braintree, declined to perform this preliminary ceremony for Dr. Carey Rees, on the ground that he had never been baptised. Dr. Rees appealed to the Bishop of the diocese, Rochester. His Lordship replied that Mr. Cartwright had acted strictly in accordance with law, and added an earnest exhortation to Dr. Rees to be baptised. The intending bridegroom, a Dissenter (he speaks of "your" Church), declined, and stated that he regarded it as a profanation to force certain institutions—he meant the sacraments—into association with the marriage service. The union took place in a Dissenters' chapel. Mr. Cartwright is alleged to have discovered that the views of the Bishop and of himself in regard to the law are untenable. I suppose that some more authoritative exposition of the legal state of the case will be made in the House of Lords or elsewhere. Meantime two questions occur—one is, whether the rubric does not desire married persons to receive the Lord's Supper at the time of marriage, or as soon after as they reasonably may; and the other is, whether a clergyman may administer that sacrament to a notoriously unbaptised person. The plain sense of the case is that when ecclesiastical rules were laid down, with the sanction of temporal authority, an unbaptised person was a "miscreant"—in the original meaning of the word—that is, a "misbeliever," and he was simply excluded as a sort of criminal. It is therefore useless to argue upon what was intended in the old days. It might be better for Churchmen to consider whether any rule should be maintained that tends to keep a man out of church at the most impressionable moment of his life. He is no deadly foe to the Church who takes a bride at her altar.

Venerable Lord St. Leonards continues to be the victim of cowardly scoundrels. While the annoyances were only sham orders to tradesmen there was no particular cause for indignation, but only for hope that the revival of an old and idiotic system of hoaxing might be checked by the discovery of the offenders, and their being consigned to a month or two of incarceration. But when malice goes so much further as to summon a daughter from a distant county by means of a false message that her father is ill, the act becomes a crime. Lord St. Leonards does not believe that any of his menials have been concerned in the matter; and it is pleasant to know that the aged nobleman is served by those in whom he trusts. The persecution seems to me to indicate enemies of a different station and a motive of a deeper sort than the petty hatred of discharged servants. In these days it is dangerous to "give our worst of thoughts the worst of words;" but it would be interesting to know whom Lord St. Leonards suspects; for some of us, with tolerable memories for occurrences of no very distant date, may have guesses not very far removed from his own. These guesses do not point at servants.

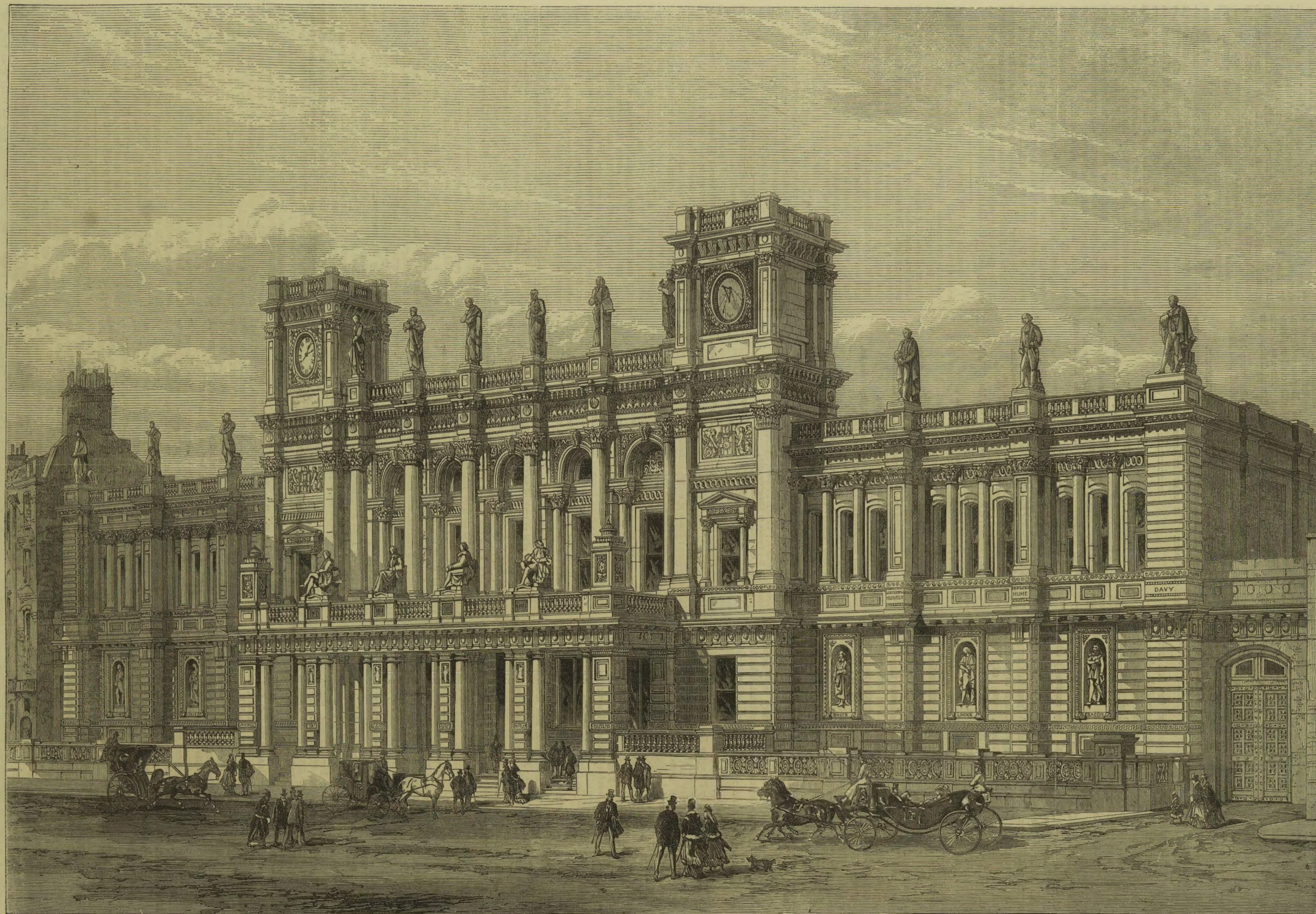
A law, to which it is not particularly pleasant to refer, but mention whereof it would be affectation to avoid, especially when women are the chief talkers about it, has given great offence to a number of female agitators. It is a law for doing something towards the repression of the worst of our social evils. Of course, it can do only what is possible (an unfortunate weakness in which it resembles most efforts of mundane legislation), and equally of course its action is disagreeable to those who are repressed. Witnesses of the highest and most competent class testify to its value and efficacy. But there is a sentimental side to the question, and this is naturally the only one seen by the impulsive persons who are clamouring against the law. Some of them went, the other day, to the Home Secretary on the subject, and one sought to terrify that amiable Minister by the declaration that she had "a message" for him from Kent. "In Kent they had not forgotten their countryman, Wat Tyler." I hope the lady who delivered this fearful menace will have a vote. She may not exactly have shown her fitness for law-making, but a vote may be in the nature of a safety-valve, and let off some superfluous political steam. Let us hope that neither the people of Kent nor of any other of the counties near town have forgotten Wat Tyler, who delighted us (thanks to Mr. Sala and Mr. Toole) all the autumn, though he never, in the utmost wildness of burlesque, ventured on such nonsense as is implied in the threat to Mr. Bruce. I fear it will be remembered in the next woman's-vote debate.

If ever a man deserved a monument, raised by the united tribute of every class of society, that man is he to whose name I regret to prefix the words of loss—the late Sir James Simpson. This was he who deprived surgery of three quarters of its hideous terrors—what is left is more than enough to show what has been destroyed. Sir James Simpson taught the profession that an operation could be performed on a patient who should not feel the process. Now, unless by the over-mastering will of some stoic sufferer (we have heard of such) the knife is never used upon a living body—that is, a body with the faculty of feeling pain. This was Simpson's work; and, but that it is good taste to eschew language of apparent hyperbole, the inclination is to parallel the discovery with the few which are so glorious as instantly to occur to all. I hope I do not write for many, save professional men, who have undergone the ordeal of seeing a surgical operation. It has been my fortune to do so, I may say professionally, too, for it was in the early days of anaesthetics, when journalism's business was to know as much as might be known about the use of these agents. I am not going to be sensational, but will only write that the operation was a terrible one, and that next day the patient smilingly told me that he knew nothing about what had been done to him, but that he had thought he was drinking with some mates in a Norwich public-house, and that, wanting to hit at a man who was insulting a woman, he felt furious at not being able to move. He added that he supposed he swore. He did not, poor fellow; though he certainly made some noises that probably represented oaths, and of which, I am sure, the recording angel took no note. From the sickening afternoon of that operation I have venerated the name of James Simpson; and as there must be thousands—without counting the profession, whose admiration for him rests on a higher basis—who must share the sentiment, I hope we shall at once hear of a monument, which ought, indeed, to be of the world's rearing.

A very remarkable book—in no sort a novel, yet with a powerful story inclosed in a zoological treatise—was "The Whale," by Herman Melville. "What imports the nomination of this gentleman?" This: He was said to have exaggerated stories of casualties to ships in the mid-ocean. This week we read of a vessel from America (his country) sailing quietly, a good many days out, and of a thunderbolt that descended against her side, made a hole two feet across, and set her on fire. Happily, assistance arrived, and no lives were lost, but the ship was left ablaze.

Heaven's flashes  
Spate, or smite rarely, / Man's make millions ashes.





NEW BUILDINGS OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY, IN BURLINGTON GARDENS, OPENED BY THE QUEEN ON WEDNESDAY.  
SEE PAGE 511.





"AMONGST THE PETS," BY J. W. BOTTOMLEY, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.  
SEE PAGE 511.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Except that the Committee on the Irish Land Bill has got into a moderate canter, the legislative process has been scantily interesting. It has been notable that this Bill no longer attracts large audiences, and the number of members in attendance is the average one which would accompany the Estimates. But the earlier and the later hours of the sittings of the Commons have been episodic enough, and the humours of the House have been adequately brought out. Taking the episodes in chronological order, reference may be made to the occasion when Mr. Osborne was absolutely guilty of the cruel practical joke of hauling Mr. Whalley up for a breach of privilege. None but those who are habitually and constantly in the House can exactly understand why it was that, at a particular moment, when Mr. Whalley was exercising specially his great Parliamentary function of obstruction at the last moments of discussion, that suggestions should be made to "kick" and "strangle" him. Such regular observers, however, can appreciate the possible existence of feelings which might eventuate in such expressions. It is certainly quite possible, and, according to evidence, even probable, that the utterance of these particular desires were only imaginary, and born of the noble member's own mind; but, if so, it is additional proof of the likelihood of the existence of such ideas, inasmuch as they must have been his conception of what he himself would wish to do to another person who was so provoking to him as he is to others. However, the humour of the scene when Mr. Osborne impeached him for writing his complaint to the newspapers was inimitable. The indictment was opened in a tone of grave banter, which showed that, when he chooses, Mr. Osborne is a humourist, as distinguished from a mere joker of jokes; and the mirth which he created was far more satisfactory than occasional bursts of laughter; for it was one continued titillation all the time he was speaking in a sustained vein of ridicule. There is no need to say anything as to how Mr. Whalley demeaned himself. Everyone knows that the more intensely serious he is the more comic he appears; but what may be alluded to was the conduct of the Speaker. There is actually a suspicion that this grave and sententious personage caught the spirit of the moment, and that, when he was censuring the peccant member for Peterborough, he was indulging covertly in Mr. Osborne's vein, and in reality appreciating the grotesque side of the affair. If so, here be Parliamentary miracles.

It has come about that, if not amusing himself, Lord Elcho has been the cause of others being amusing. The course taken by the noble Lord in regard to the Irish Land Bill has been one of varied obstructiveness, based on what may be a determination not to see, or possibly an incapacity to see, the exceptional character of that measure; and he has drawn largely on his capacity for causing irritation and antagonism. Now, there sits generally close behind the centre of the Treasury bench an elderly gentleman, of large proportions, quiet demeanour, and smiling, benevolent expression of countenance, who has rarely, if ever, spoken during his somewhat long Parliamentary career, but who once last year broke out with a speech at once passionate and intensely humorous, showing that his quiescence was not owing to want of power to be effectively loquacious. This is Mr. Robertson, member for Berwickshire; and his whole appearance is such as to render it likely that he would attract the attention of a first visitor to the House as the very type of an old English gentleman, though, strictly speaking, he is a Scotchman. No doubt his perennial smile took a somewhat sarcastic aspect when he was listening to one of Lord Elcho's diatribes, and induced the noble Lord to turn upon him and twit him in a way which can only be called gratuitously offensive. At once the veteran showed blood and caustic powers of speech, and set on his aggressor in stinging phrase and curious felicity of retort. The sympathies of the whole House were at once with him; and in the ringing cheers it might have been fancied that there was rejoicing at the discomfiture of one who as much as, or more than, anyone in the House needs what is familiarly called pulling up. But there is a stubborn contumaciousness on which no expression of dis-sympathy has an effect, and presently Lord Elcho rejoined on Mr. Robertson in such a way that there was a call for the latter gentleman in tones loud and significant. He, with a due sense, no doubt, of his own dignity, forbore for awhile, but eventually the urgency of the House compelled him to rise; and he, changing his tone from one of sharp and witty retort, assumed a grave and dignified manner, fitting to his age and position, and uttered some words of sage advice, not personally to his immediate opponent, but to the House generally, and so, with gentlemanly tact, brought to a close a scene which may have been amusing to the groundlings, but to the judicious had a grievous side.

Those who were wont to watch the proceedings of the House during last Session became convinced that Mr. Ayrton had displayed propensities which utterly disqualified him from duly performing what may be called the sub-duties of the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury. It is a part of that duty to assist in the leading of the House, the Secretary being expected to be always present until the very last moment, and to exercise an imperceptible influence by his tact and courtesy. It is only necessary to add that none of the initiated were surprised when, during the last recess, Mr. Ayrton was transferred from this post to another ostensibly and technically higher. But it happens that the Chief Commissioner of Works has to satisfy, or not satisfy (which is most often the case), a good deal of Parliamentary curiosity; and it has come about that, in replying to departmental questions, he has exhibited a terseness, an acerbity—to use no stronger phrase—which has produced a singular feeling amongst members. This culminated one night, when a member stated that he put a question to the Prime Minister which ought properly to have been asked of the Commissioner of Works because of feelings which he described in language so strong that it need not be repeated here. It is only fair, however, to say that on this occasion Mr. Ayrton got the better of the redoubtable Lord Elcho; for after the member in question (who, by-the-way, was rebuked by the Speaker for the use of undue phraseology) had been answered, that noble Lord rose, and, with ineffable nonchalance, saying that he was not afraid to beard the lion, demanded some information; whereupon Mr. Ayrton, in a voice soft to a whisper, yet clear in sound as a trumpet, and with sarcastic emphasis, informed him that what he required had been at his disposal for several days. The answer and its tone were such that unquestionably the laugh and the sympathy were with the Chief Commissioner of Works.

Every now and then it is to be observed that the Marquis of Hartington does something to neutralise a notion which some people have entertained that he is not enamoured of the labour of statesmanship and of office. No one ventures to say that he is not equal to anything which might be committed to him; but his reserved manner, and his general reticence and unobtrusiveness, have been thus misconstrued. Lately there was in this chronicle given an example of his capability of

impressing the House, and of the impulse which he can give to the progress of a measure, when it was related that a great effect was produced on the House by his speech on the Irish Land Bill, made at a critical moment. This week he has been exercising a function which was, if not exactly difficult, at least delicate, for it was somewhat remarkable that the heir of a great Whig house should be found to be proposing the establishment of that vote by ballot which has always been the point at which the Liberalism of that party stopped. In fact, he was performing the unpleasant operation of "eating his (and his party's) leek;" and yet he so contrived as not to bate one jot of dignity, and to make it appear as if he were in the condition of a proud man who had yielded to conviction, and whose pride was yet illustrated and vindicated by that very circumstance. On this occasion the clearness and sequence of statement which is one of his special qualities was aided by a breadth and loftiness of language which is not so common with him, but of the possession of which he now gave evidence.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

During a short sitting the House gave a first reading to the Attorneys and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill, which had come up from the Commons; and passed through the final stage the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill and the County Courts Buildings Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. Otway laid on the table some further correspondence with reference to the massacre in Greece.

Some discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Allen, that it desirable to open the National Gallery and certain portions of the British Museum to the public on three evenings in every week. There seemed to be a general feeling that opening the institutions referred to at night would endanger the contents, and ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

In answer to Mr. Charley, who, seconded by Mr. Whalley and Mr. Greene, criticised the Home Secretary's administration of the law, Mr. Bruce explained and defended his reasons for not having put the Lottery Acts in operation against recent Roman Catholic lotteries, which were for good purposes.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, resuming the consideration of clause 4. A long series of amendments to this clause remained upon the notice-paper, but, being nearly all withdrawn after the briefest possible debate, the clause, as amended, was, amid some cheering, ordered to stand part of the bill. On clause 5, which establishes the presumption that all improvements made shall be considered to have been made by the tenant, Mr. Plunket moved an amendment limiting the application of the clause to tenancies entered upon after the passing of the Act. Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Bourke, and Lord Claud Hamilton attacked the principle of the clause itself, which they declared to be a reversal of the rights of property. A long debate ensued, and ultimately a division was taken, when the amendment was rejected by 191 to 132. At the end of the clause, at the instance of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, a proviso was added excepting from the presumption against the landlord improvements made before the acquisition of the estate by the existing landlord, improvements made under lease granted twenty years before the passing of the Act, and on holdings of an annual value of more than £100. Colonel Barttelot then moved to omit the clause altogether, the Government gaining, upon a division, a majority of 64 in a House of 270 members. The chairman was ordered to report progress.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Certain papers relating to the claims of the Irish College at Paris, which arose out of the French Revolution, were ordered to be laid upon the table.

A message was sent to the House of Commons for a report of the Select Committee on Tramways.

The Commons' amendments to the Naturalisation Bill were agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House proceeded with the Committee on the Irish Land Bill, commencing with clause 6, which deals with compensation to be given to tenants who do not come under the previous clauses, but have expended money or money's worth with the express consent of the landlord on entering their holdings. On the suggestion of Dr. Ball, it was limited to holdings from year to year created before the passing of the Act. Clause 7, regulating compensation for away-going crops, was amended by inserting (at the instance of Mr. C. S. Read) a qualification that it shall only be given in the absence of any agreement to the contrary. Clause 8, which defines the limitation as to disturbance in holding, was under discussion for some time. In the first place, Dr. Ball endeavoured to provide that ejectment for breach of reasonable covenant should not be deemed disturbance by the act of the landlord, but on a division he was beaten by 194 to 113. Mr. Corrance endeavoured to strike out that part of the clause which gives the Court power on special grounds to hold ejectment for non-payment of rent disturbance by the landlord, in order to substitute a general proposal that a tenant so ejected shall, if the Court so decide, be deemed to stand in the same position as a tenant voluntarily quitting his holding. The policy of permitting this exception was sharply attacked by Mr. Hardy Lord Elcho, and others; but, on a division, the amendment was rejected by 132 to 25. In clauses 8 and 9 no amendments of importance were made, and in clause 11—the exemption clause—town parks were added to the lands in respect of which no compensation is to be paid. With clause 12 the Committee took up another chapter of the bill, so to speak—i.e., the procedure for the recovery of compensation; but no discussion of any particular importance arose until clause 14, or the equities clause, as it has been called. Many complaints were made of its vagueness, and the absence from it of specific rules for the guidance of the Court in settling disputes; but ultimately it was agreed to with only a single verbal amendment. Clause 16, which would enable a landlord to grant a lease in lieu of compensation, the Government, in accordance with their previously-announced intention, proposed to leave out. The Opposition objected to this, and forced a division, with the result of striking out the clause by 250 to 148. At this point the further progress of the bill was adjourned until Thursday.

The Bridgwater and Beverley Disfranchisement Bill and the Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bill were read the third time and passed; as were the Felony Bill and the Mortgage Debenture Act (1865) Amendment Bill.

The Marquis of Hartington moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to procedure at Parliamentary elections. It was proposed that the nomination should be made by means of a paper signed by the proposer and seconder of the candidate, as also by eight electors. This document would be served on the returning officer, who would give public notice of the day of election. By this means it was hoped that the extensive, mischievous, and

useless farce of a public nomination would be done away with. The bill provided that a polling-paper, somewhat like a banker's cheque, with a counterfoil attached, should be given by the presiding officer, in the presence of the candidate or his agents, to each elector, who should then retire to a private place, and, having written the name of the candidate he meant to vote for, would fold it up and hand it to the president, who would place it in the ballot-box. The papers, at the close of the day, would be sealed up in packets, to be forwarded to the returning officer, who would open them, announce the result, and afterwards advertise it in the newspapers. This operation would be so conducted that no one could ascertain how the elector voted. No room in a public-house would be allowed as a committee-room, but public meetings might be held in them before the election, provided the candidate was present. Any payment beyond the legal expenses would be considered corrupt. After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill, which was subsequently read the first time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A bill, introduced by the Earl of Harrowby, to amend the law relating to the sequestration for debt of benefices was read the first time. The House also gave a first reading to the Beverley and Bridgwater Disfranchisement and the Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bills, the Bill to Amend the Law Relating to the Sequestration for Debt of English and Welsh Benefices, the Felony Bill, and the Mortgage Debenture Act Amendment Bill.

The War Office Bill was passed through Committee, after being amended, at the instance of Earl Grey, by assimilating the method of appointing the new secretaries, which was carried, on a division, by 33 to 28.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shaw Lefevre explained in detail the reductions that are about to be made in shipping dues in consequence of the flourishing condition of the mercantile marine fund. The relief afforded by these remissions will amount to £53,000 a year.

In reply to Mr. Horsman, the Attorney-General gave some explanations in reference to the prosecution of Sir Henry Edwards for bribery at Beverley.

Sir D. Wedderburn moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present system of conducting public prosecutions in Scotland, with the view of amending that system, and of extending to the other parts of the United Kingdom the institution of public prosecutors. The motion was opposed by the Lord Advocate, and was negatived without a division.

Sir Wilfred Lawson moved a resolution condemning opium as a source of Indian revenue. A long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Grant Duff moved the previous question. On a division, this was carried by 150 votes to 46.

Mr. Whalley moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Income-tax Acts so far as Schedule D is concerned. Mr. Stansfeld opposed the motion, which was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, the Committee on Conventual Institutions was appointed. On the motion of Mr. Eykyn, it was made an instruction to the Committee to inquire into Anglican conventual institutions. Mr. Matthews moved another instruction, that the Committee should not take evidence to criminate anyone, or to lead to the forfeiture of property. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson's Wine and Beerhouse Act (1869) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Benefices Bill was moved by Mr. Cross. The Solicitor-General thought the House could be doing nothing rash in passing the second reading; and, after some discussion, the motion was agreed to without a division.

The County Coroners (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to substitute salaries for the present system of paying coroners by fees, was opposed by the Government, and was thrown out by a considerable majority.

The second reading of the Suburban Commons Bill was carried without a division. An attempt was made to refer the bill to a Select Committee, but it was defeated by 133 to 77.

The Petty Customs (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee, and the Railway (Powers and Construction) Bill was read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to a number of private bills, to the Naturalisation Bill, and one or two other Government measures. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Normanby, and the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Transfer Bill passed through Committee.

The report on the War Office Bill was received.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to General Forester, Mr. Secretary Bruce said he had seen a paragraph in one of the morning papers stating that it was contemplated to hold a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon to express sympathy with M. Flourens and the French Republican party, on the very mistaken supposition that a demand had been made for the extradition of M. Flourens by the French Government. He (Mr. Bruce) wished to take this opportunity of stating explicitly that neither officially nor privately, directly or indirectly, had Lord Clarendon received any communication from the French Government respecting M. Flourens or any other French refugee. Under these circumstances he trusted that the meeting would not be held. But, if an attempt were made to hold it, efficient means would be at hand to preserve peace and order.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House again went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, resuming its consideration at clause 17, which provides that the tenant shall not be compelled to quit until the sum awarded to him by the Court of Compensation is paid, and that he may set it off against arrears of rent. The clause, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Considerable progress was made in the bill during the remainder of the night.

A new grammar school was opened at Abingdon last week by the Earl of Abingdon.

Earl Spencer left Dublin, on Tuesday, on a tour through the northern counties of Ireland.

From April 1 to May 7 the Treasury receipts were £6,348,765, and the expenditure amounted to £8,295,037. The balance in the Bank last Saturday was £6,051,553.

Mr. Robert Barnes, of Manchester, has given another munificent donation to the Convalescent Home at Chaddle. Last year he presented £10,000 to the Manchester Infirmary to form the purchase-money of the site, and he has now sent to the medical superintendent of the Home a cheque for £16,000.



## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

To complete our review of the works by Academicians we have to notice two remarkable views in Greece by Mr. Herbert—"The Tomb of Themistocles on the Piræus" (183), with an effect of clear, cold sunlight lovely in the opaline tenderness of the distant hills; and "The Bay of Salamis" (337), with a darkling, stormy sky. The elevated aims of this eminent mural painter seem recognisable even in the unfamiliar sentiment and the almost austere pure colouring of these versions of inanimate nature. It should be mentioned on the ground of international courtesy, although the Academy catalogue fails to note the fact, that Mr. Herbert has been lately appointed Foreign Member of the French Institute in the place of Baron Leys—an honour very rarely conferred on an English artist. Of other Academicians, and we may include certain Associates, there is little new to say respecting some not altogether needless to criticise, so nearly do they repeat themselves; as, for instance, Mr. S. Cooper in his numerous cattle-pieces, though his contributions strike us as unusually rich in effect; and Mr. E. W. Cooke, in his precisely elaborated and thoroughly well-understood but hard views off the Dutch coast and Venice (one of the latter varied, however, by a moonlight effect that is peculiarly stony, cold, dull, and unromantic). Mr. Elmore's picture (161) of the deathbed of Louis XIII. and the little Dauphin styling himself prematurely "Louis Quatorze" is forced in light and shade, as this artist's works are apt to be, and the drawing of the female face needs revision.

Turning to the Associates who have specially distinguished themselves, a foremost place must be awarded to Mr. Leslie for the delightful picture, the most important he has hitherto painted, entitled "Fortunes" (104). A bevy of young ladies of the last century are finding a summer afternoon's pastime in drawing auguries of their future lives and loves from the course of some roses which one of their number is dropping into the current of a rapid brooklet. The beauty and grace of the figures, despite their sameness, the brightness of the effect, and the appropriate landscape accessories, are charming in feeling and intention. Yet the work can scarcely be regarded as quite healthy and sound. The colouring inclines towards sickliness, the breadth borders on emptiness, and the refinement approaches weakness. A change from this class of subject is needed if the artist would avoid the danger of falling into a narrow, confirmed mannerism. Mr. Armitage's gravity and learning are exemplified in his picture of the scene in "Gethsemane" (285), with Judas giving the kiss of betrayal; in which the expressions of the principal figures, and the solemn, almost ghastly, moonlight effect, evince a deeply-felt dramatic conception. A picture of a woman awaking a boy asleep on the edge of a well, and thereby suggesting to Æscop his fable of "Fortune and the Sleeping Boy" (171), is, notwithstanding an inappropriate dryness of manner, attributable, perhaps, to recently working in monochrome at London University College, an elegant classical composition, especially happy in its landscape portion. We cannot, however, give similar commendation to the figure of the Virgin in the clouds spinning the gossamer threads which the French call "Le Fil de la Bonne Vierge" (1035). It has not sufficient agreeableness of colour and style of contour to be decorative, which would seem to be its intended function. The most important and best picture which Mr. Dobson has exhibited for some years is his scene of the Presentation in the Temple illustrating the Song of Simeon, "Nunc dimittis" (217)—a composition of lifesize half-length figures. Breaking from the hackneyed traditions of the schools as regards type and treatment, this version of the subject appeals to the spectator as a tender and true commentary on the sacred text, none the less acceptable for its homeliness; whilst the colour and execution have a perfectly congenial sweetness, harmony, and refinement. The all-absorbing sentiment of maternity in the fond gaze of the Virgin at her Child, and the rapt expression of Simeon struggling with the infirmity of age, are rendered with the delicacy of simple, reverent piety.

Mr. Yeames's large picture of a scene in some old castle-hall on "Maunday Thursday" (17), in the fifteenth century, with the noble mistress of the house and her handmaidens imitating the example of our Saviour at the Last Supper, by washing the feet and ministering to the wants of a number of old women, is well imagined, characteristic, sober and sound in execution, broad and agreeable in colour, yet fails to quite distinctly impress or interest with the force of reality, a result due in great measure to the equality of the workmanship, the uniformity of the textures, the want of concentration and relief. The artist is happier in a smaller beautifully-toned picture (187) of a visit to the antiquated "haunted" bed-chamber at Hever by two modern young ladies in riding-habits, who stand near the door, half scared at the scamper of retreating rats. Mr. Poynter sends, besides a small "Andromeda" (137), which is one of the most complete pieces of figure-modelling in the exhibition, the full-sized coloured cartoons from which were wrought in mosaic the two designs of "St. George" (1006) and "Fortitude" (997) in the central hall of the Westminster Palace. These figures are not markedly original, and it would be unfair to look for much originality in designs of this kind; there are some disproportions in them—as, for example, the head of the St. George; nevertheless, Mr. Poynter has a very just idea of what is required for decorative works of this class, and not many painters of our school could be named as possessing equal ability to realise that idea. Mr. Vicat Cole, the newly-elected Associate, after attaining the power of realistic imitation in landscape, and adding to that a graceful style of execution, obviously seeks to complete his work with the crowning charm of pathetic expression or beauty of sentiment. In one picture (991) we have the golden serenity of cloudless summer evening, with an appropriate motto from Gray's "Elegy;" another (211) represents an effect of mingling sunshine, rain, and rainbow partially effacing or lending indistinctness to a view of woodland slopes and pastoral plains. The former is the most impressive picture Mr. Cole has painted. In neither, however, does he quite succeed in conveying the impression of subjective poetic feeling. This precious quality is found in a remarkable degree in Mr. Mason's unambitious "Landscape: Derbyshire" (184)—a picture composed of the simplest materials, yet intensely suggestive of the vanishing glory of sunset and the mystic, dreamy quietude of deepening twilight.

Some of Messrs. Pettie and Orchardson's more easily recognisable mannerisms are less marked than usual this year, except that clever looseness of touch with diluted pigments, so impartially employed for all textures, and by which method the thinly-covered canvas is made to do duty so extensively. Of how descriptive and pleasantly stimulating to the eye handling of this sort may be we have an example in Mr. Pettie's "Tis Blithe May Day" (412)—a rustic lad, with a sweetheart on each arm, proudly tripping along a country lane. His most serious effort (180) represents a night effect, and therefore almost necessitated a more solid treatment. It is, indeed, a very telling picture, imagined and treated with great spirit. The subject is a sally of the garrison of a

beleaguered city by night, at a fortified postern, through which the troops file rapidly and silently, their armour gleaming faintly in the dim lamplight. Mr. Orchardson's "Day Dreams" (172)—a girl in black velvet lying at full length on a couch, with an old screen and other picturesque accessories, is successful within its narrow uninventive scope and relatively to its merely attractive intention; it is also, perhaps, richer in colour than any previous work. But it requires no great nautical knowledge to perceive that the artist has rashly ventured on a marine subject in "The Toilers of the Sea" (957)—a fishing-boat in a gale, with the inmates propping themselves theatrically against the lifting starboard bulwarks. The representation is palpably wrong and impossible; one misses entirely the true savour of the sea.

We may, before passing to the general body of "outsiders," give precedence in our notice to the works of Messrs. Legros and Alma Tadema, two foreign artists who have attracted much attention of late. The principal picture by the former is a rather vacant composition of three or four men and a boy defending a barricade composed of road stones. One man clutches, gasping, at his chest, mortally wounded; another loads his musket, but his blanched lips and cheeks betray the rush of blood to the scarred heart; a third, with more animal courage, steadily takes aim; the gamin is confused, but does not fully realise the danger. The artist has also half-length figures of priests at a lectern (139) and an old man in prayer (228). Mr. Legros's heads are as severely truthful as Holbein's, if less subtly individualised, while his style has a breadth and sobriety of tone which place his works quite apart in a modern exhibition and give them affinity to those of the old Italian masters. It is impossible not to speak with high respect of an artist who so ably sets the wholesome example of totally discarding all artifices to flatter or attract, yet unquestionably he sometimes errs on the side of a needlessly dry and grim asceticism. Mr. Alma Tadema resuscitates the domestic life of wealthy Romans at the epoch of greatest luxury in three palatial interiors, one with a lady reclining on a couch surrounded by attendants, one of whom is lighting a portable bronze stove. A second picture shows an Egyptian juggler tossing eggs for the amusement of guests seated beneath a peristyle. In a third work we have a collector showing his latest acquisitions, ranged in a splendid atrium, to amateur friends. The varied and minute antiquarian knowledge which enters into the construction of these pictures testifies to extraordinary research and industry. In point of art also they are admirable in composition, and wealthy in colour and effect of beautiful and original quality. The aim of the painter appears, however, to be limited to pleasing the eye and interesting the curiosity. His archaeological knowledge and artistic powers are comparatively thrown away in contriving a striding spectacle: they never convey a lesson. His figures are but superficially expressive, and of little dramatic or moral account.

Mr. Walker's rare imaginative faculty is apparent this year as much in the choice of a grand natural effect, as in the rendering of that effect. Usually one feels the indefinable quality of genius in the painter's treatment alone, however commonplace the subject-matter. His single picture (440) shows a rich fallow being ploughed by a pair of fine horses, a man with rather overdone action, resembling in attitude the statue of the Fighting Gladiator, directs the plough, a boy runs beside the horses; the farmer on horseback looks on at their labours. A brooklet traverses the foreground; at the middle distance the view is closed by precipitous cliffs of quarried red sandstone, above which are masses of cloud. Both cliff and clouds are resplendent with the reflected effulgence of sunset, and the ruddy golden glow is contrasted by the wan yellow of the rising full moon and by the purple fallow in shade beneath. We have intimated that the painter's appreciative imagination is revealed in presenting common nature under glorifying effect; but we have seen more poetically suggestive quality of execution in some previous works. The reflected glow on the cliffs should be more softly diffusive, it retakes too much of the character of a stain, and the foreground detail is somewhat hard.

Mr. G. S. Marks has painted nothing so solid and complete, so sound in drawing, and quietly harmonious in colouring as his "St. Francis Preaches to the Birds" (409). It is far in advance of any previous effort, and quite unexceptionable, technically considered. The various degrees of gravity and attention with which, in proportion to their bulk and habits, the birds listen to the saint's admonitions are discriminated with a delightfully sly humour that seems to send us for analogues to a human congregation. At the same time, the saint and his companion are perfectly serious and devout. It was doubtless the naïveté of the legendary story, and the quaint diversities of form in the feathered tribes admitting of introduction, that commended themselves to the painter's strong sense of humour. An impression of discrepancy, however, arises from one's inability to accept the painter's version of the miracle either as wholly serious or wholly comic, the gentle fervour of the saint as contrasted with the drollery of his audience permitting neither.

Another artist who has made a great stride in the year is Mr. Prinsep. His principal picture (16) representing Cleopatra dead in her throne of gold before the tomb of Antony, one of her maids dying at her feet and another swooning behind her chair, has fine points of conception and disposition of lines and colours. It is, however, in two smaller pictures that the artist—now qualifying execution always manly with adequate refinement—gives full expression to an original and genuine gift as a colourist. We allude to the single figure of a lady, in a pink satin saque, reading "Sir Charles Grandison" (40), a delicious combination of pale reds and blues and pearly greys; and "The Dish of Tea" (435), a waiting-woman of the last century entering a door with a tray set out with old china—a scarcely less happy combination of blues, and greens, and greys. No painter of our school brings home more faithful records of travel than Mr. Hodgson. He sends two pictures, fruits of recent experiences in Algeria, "The Basha's Black Guards" (923) and "Arab Prisoners" (1023). Both are singularly masculine, vivid, and strong in characterisation of the various types scattered along the African seaboard; both are replete with internal evidence of strenuous study on the spot. Mr. Marcus Stone has a very clever and elaborate picture (891), showing Henry VIII. paying a suitor's attentions to Anne Boleyn openly before assembled courtiers and attendants in a chamber of the Royal palace and under the observation of the neglected Queen Katharine, who, sadly patient, notes her spouse's infidelity in passing along an outer corridor. Anne has just ceased singing to the accompaniment of her lute, and the fat King gallantly advances to fan her after the exertion—a condescension which she coyly deprecates. In the background Cardinal Wolsey is bursting with suppressed anger; and the nobles of the King's suite wear diverse expressions of perplexity, apprehension, or malicious pleasure. The numerous figures are judiciously grouped; the story is well told; the painting, if better suited for the delicate finish of *genre* than the dignity of history, is dainty and refined. Altogether, it is a work of conspicuous merit, and fully sustains the young artist's reputation.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the Two Thousand has quite paralyzed the Derby betting; for no one who saw Macgregor squander his field over the Rowley Mile can doubt that he will be successful on the Downs. Fit and well on the day—and, somehow or other, the winner of the "Guineas" is generally in good trim at Epsom—nothing that finished behind him can have a chance of beating him; so that only Sunshine, Bridgwate, and Camel are left with a chance of success. Sunshine, being a stable companion, is not likely to trouble him, especially if report is true, and, in this case, "the mare" is not "the better horse." Bridgwate, like most of his relatives—St. Albans and Savernake, to wit—is notoriously infirm, and we would sooner back him not to start than to win; while Camel, whose handicapped form of last season was really extraordinary, is under great suspicion and very short of work. Altogether, the way seems quite clear for the "boy in yellow," and we may expect a great popular demonstration on June 1. The Newmarket Stakes, which was the only race worth seeing on the last day of the meeting, proved pretty conclusively that about £800 was thrown away by not starting Nobleman in the Biennial on the Craven Tuesday, as he beat The Champion, one of the "dead-heaters" in that race and fifth in the Two Thousand, by a head and a neck. Demidoff split the pair; and, as he is said to be immeasurably inferior to Prince of Wales, the own brother to Fripponier is sure to be backed for the Derby if he will only stand a preparation.

The first day at Chester was decidedly successful, and it is to be hoped that the ignominious defeat of Sunlight will save the pockets of the public on the Derby Day. A crack three-year-old ought to have no trouble in beating Robespierre at even weights; but Sunlight received a stone and a 7 lb. beating, and no excuse could be made for him on the score of temper, as he was perfectly quiet and tractable. We have always considered him a thorough impostor, and this last performance proves him to be so pretty conclusively. Blair Athol is making a famous start this season, and bids fair to take the place of his sire, Stockwell. Tullibardine began the season well for him, and Lady Atholstone, the winner of the Mostyn Stakes, has placed £600 to his credit. Her victory was rendered more meritorious by the manner in which Rebecca, a clever daughter of Lord Clifden and Sweet Hawthorn, whom she defeated easily, carried off the Beaufort Biennial on the following day. The Chester Cup was run in a steady downpour, and, as usual under these circumstances, it fell to a lightly-weighted old one. Our Mary Ann (6 st.) has so often deceived her backers, that on this occasion she was trusted with very little money, and her six-lengths' victory astonished them not a little. Formosa (8 st. 2 lb.) ran a good mare, though Cecil (7 st. 5 lb.) could easily have been second; but Sabinus (6 st. 4 lb.) has evidently been over-rated, and must be esteemed a very lucky horse to have gained such triumphs at Epsom. We always suspected that this was the case, when we reflected that Speculum carried 15 lb. more than Mr. Graham's horse in the City and Suburban, won the race fully as easily from a better field, and then was only a bad third in the Derby. Handicap form is indeed a delusion and a snare. The most noticeable feature of the Winchester meeting was the double victory of Steppe, a black filly by Saunterer from Seclusion, and therefore half-sister to Hermit.

Last week was a sad one for breeders, as Stockwell and West Australian died within a few days of each other. The latter was the more successful on the turf; for he was the first winner of the "triple crown," while Stockwell had to content himself with the Two Thousand and Leger, as the sea of mud and little Daniel O'Rourke were too much for him at Epsom. At the stud, however, their positions were entirely reversed; and while West Australian cannot point to a single really good representative in England or France, except The Wizard and Summerside, the "Emperor" fairly earned his name, and gained such a position as no horse ever attained before. In fifteen years his progeny won about £300,000 in stakes, while in 1866 alone, chiefly by the help of Lord Lyon, Achievement, and Repulse, he was credited with upwards of £60,000. It is somewhat curious that Stockwell and "The West" were foaled within a year of each other, stood for some time at the same paddocks, were sold on the same day, and finally died in the same week, of very similar diseases.

The first of the long-talked-of matches between the Sappho and the Cambria has at length taken place, and resulted in a signal victory for the American yacht.

The Earl of Stair is gazetted her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Earl of Dudley has been appointed High Steward of the borough of Kidderminster, in place of the late Lord Foley.

A pension of £100 a year has been granted to Mr. Robert Buchanan, author of "Undertones," "London Poems," &c.

The Mallow election, on Monday, resulted in the return of Mr. Waters, Q.C. (L.), who defeated Colonel Knox (C.) by eight votes; the numbers being—Waters, 93; Knox, 85.

The gift of Miss Susan Delancey, who bestowed £5000 to build a fever hospital at Cheltenham, has been annulled under the Statute of Mortmain.

It is stated that the Earl of Derby is to be married shortly to the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury. Her Ladyship is the stepmother of the present Marquis of Salisbury.

A statue of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Adams-Acton, has been placed in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, near that of the late Earl of Derby.

The Earl of Derby has intimated that he will give a site for the proposed new Stanley Hospital at Liverpool, and that he will lay the foundation-stone early next month.

The late dramatic festival at Manchester on behalf of the funds of local charities produced £1215, and this amount has since been augmented by donations to £1280.

A subscription is being raised for the purpose of building a new Windsor and Eton Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution. Her Majesty will contribute 100 gs.

A public pleasure-ground, near the Rochdale new Town-hall, was thrown open last Saturday without ceremony. The ground is tastefully laid out, and considerable skill has been displayed in forming a park in miniature out of a rough plot.

Stalybridge celebrated with great rejoicings, on Saturday, the opening of its handsome public baths, erected at a cost of nearly £6000, the entire expense being defrayed by Mr. Robert Platt, of Downham Hall.

Last Saturday the inhabitants of Rochdale made a grand demonstration on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of St. Edmund's Church, Falinge, erected at the expense of Mr. Albert H. Roys. The ceremony was performed with Masonic honours.





MOUNT PENTELICUS, FROM THE HEIGHT ABOVE MARATHON, NEAR THE HAUNT OF THE GREEK BRIGANDS.  
SEE PAGE 513



THE NEW BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

The Right Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D., the new Bishop of Chichester, was born about 1804. He received his education at Eton College, where he was a contributor to the celebrated *Etonian*, of which the late Mr. Winthrop M. Praed was editor; and many of his Latin verses appear in the *Musæ Etonenses*. He passed in due course from Eton to Oxford, where he was elected successively a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalen College, where he took his B.A. degree in the Easter Term of 1826, obtaining a first class in classical honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. Having been ordained deacon in 1830, and admitted into priest's orders in 1831, he was appointed, in 1835, Rector of Middleton, Lancashire, a town of 10,000 population, near Manchester. The living is, in private patronage, of the annual value of £950. He was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Manchester in 1867, and made Canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1868. As one of the Proctors in Convocation, Archdeacon Durnford has taken his fair share in the proceedings in the Lower House, where he has been remarkable less for brilliant talents or oratory than for sound, sober, and practical views. In the neighbourhood of Manchester he bears the character of a laborious and painstaking parochial clergyman.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

THE MOABITE STONE.

A full account of the discovery and unfortunate destruction of this stone appeared in the last "Quarterly Statement" of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Since the publication of that number of the society's journal two additional contributions of great importance have been made to the history of the stone. One is a photograph of Captain Warren's tracings from his two squeezes, the other is a letter from the Rev. F. A. Klein, the original discoverer.

The facts are briefly these. In August, 1868, Mr. Klein, travelling in the east of the Dead Sea, came to Dhiban, the ancient Dibon of the Moabites. He was then shown a stone with an inscription

which he had not time to copy, but which he at once saw to be most valuable. He made a sketch of it, and, having copied a few letters and taken measurements, went on his way.

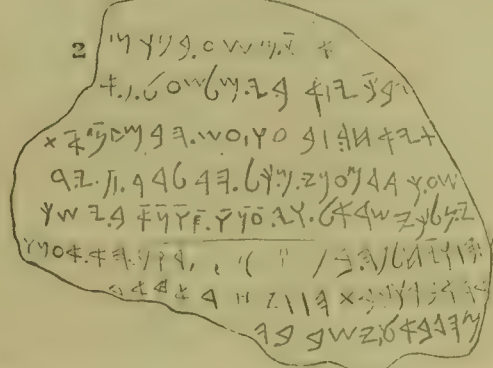
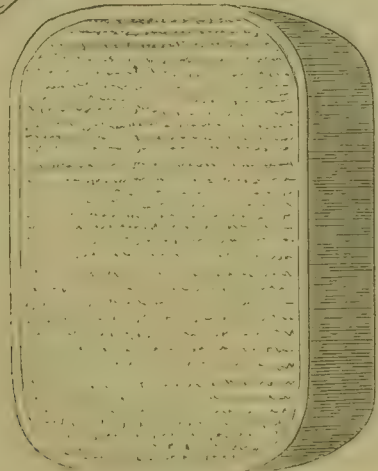
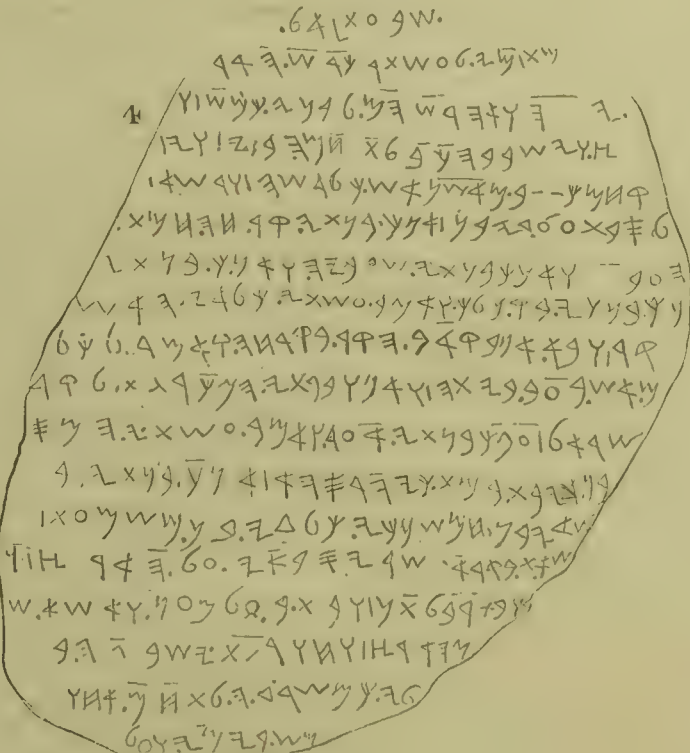
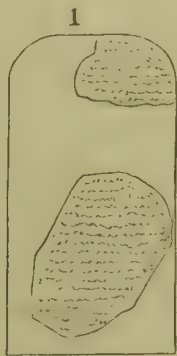
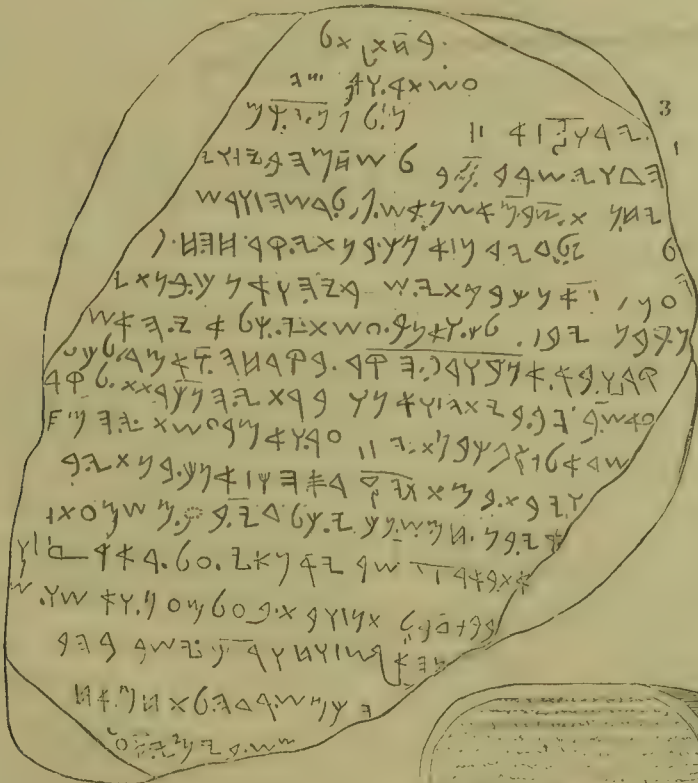
national God of Moab. 6. It is invaluable to the student of alphabets. "Nearly the whole of the Greek alphabet," says Mr. Deutsch, "is found here, not merely similar to the

Returning to Jerusalem, he showed his sketch to Dr. Petermann, of Berlin, who immediately took steps to acquire the monument for the Berlin Museum. It is at this point, where Mr. Klein's narrative ends, that Captain Warren's begins. A few weeks after Mr. Klein's visit a man came from Kerak to tell Captain Warren of the same stone. But, on learning that the Prussian Consul was moving in the matter, Captain Warren thought it more prudent, in the interests of the safety of the stones, as well as more courteous to the nation whose representatives had the good fortune to hear of it first, to leave the matter entirely in their hands. Nor did he take any action at all in it until the end of 1870, when, hearing that the French Vice-Consul, M. Clermont Ganneau, had sent down to get a squeeze, and that a quarrel had arisen, which ended in the destruction of the stone, Captain Warren sent a man down to get a squeeze of what he could. He has fortunately succeeded in obtaining good squeezes of the two large fragments of the stone, together with a few small pieces of the stone itself. M. Ganneau, the French Vice-Consul, got an imperfect squeeze of the whole, which has not yet been sent home.

From the two sources of information we are able to learn at least this much:—1. The stone is undoubtedly the oldest Semitic monument yet found. 2. It is stated by Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, that the characters appear older "than many of the Assyrian bi-lingual cylinders in the British Museum, the date of which is, at the very least, as old as the ninth century B.C." 3. The stone chronicles the achievements of one Mesha, King of the Moabites. Now, about this assumed date—viz., 900 B.C.—lived the Mesha against whom Jehoram and Jehosaphat fought. (2 Kings iii.) 4. The inscription is full of well-known Biblical names, such as Beth-Bamoth, Beth-Baal, Meon, Horonaim, and Dibon. 5. Mention is frequently made of Israel, a rival Power, and of "Chemosh," the



THE NEW BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.



1. Position of the Two Fragments in the Entire Stone. 2. Inscription on the Upper Fragment. 3 and 4. Inscription on the Lower Fragment. 5. Sketch of the Entire Stone

THE MOABITE STONE FOUND AT DHIBAN, EAST OF THE DEAD SEA.



'Phoenician' shape, but as identical with it as can well be." The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund are fortunate in having the services of an explorer like Captain Warren, who knows as well when to hold his hand as when to press on, and of a scholar like Mr. Deutsch, to interpret and illustrate the importance of what he sends home. We fully endorse Captain Warren's opinion when he says—"Whether the stone got to Berlin, London, or Paris appeared to me a small matter compared with the rescuing of the inscription from oblivion." Perhaps, had all parties in Jerusalem been of the same opinion, the stone might now be safely lodged in the Berlin Museum.

The measurements of the stone, as taken by Mr. Klein, show it to have been 1.13 metres, or about 3 ft. 9 in. long; 70 centimetres, or 2 ft. 4 in. in breadth; and 35 centimetres, or 1 ft. 2 in. in thickness. It was in almost perfect preservation, lying with the inscription uppermost, and was a basaltic stone, exceedingly heavy. No inscription was on the bottom of the side, which was perfectly smooth, and without marks. Our Engraving is made from a tracing of Mr. Klein's sketch which has, with Captain Warren's tracings from squeezes of the two fragments, been photographed by order of the Palestine Exploration Committee. Their office is at 9, Pall-mall East.

In explanation of the numbered references on the preceding page, it must be observed that diagram No. 1 shows the shape of the stone when entire, with the relative positions of the two fragments preserved. No. 2 shows the upper fragment, with the part of the inscription upon it. No. 3 represents the lower fragment, containing many letters which were uncertain, and which are marked with a pencil on the tracing-paper by a horizontal line above them. Some letters of the inscription are here omitted. No. 4 is a more perfect squeeze of the same piece, showing the letters before omitted or indistinctly rendered. No. 5 is an engraving from Mr. Klein's sketch, the only authentic representation of the monument in its unbroken condition, which has not yet been published anywhere.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has sufficiently recovered to take his place in the Court of Queen's Bench.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, sentence was pronounced upon the persons convicted of bribery at the last elections for Bridgwater and Norwich. Mr. Fennelly was ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months as a first-class misdemeanant, and to pay a fine of £1000. In the case of Dr. Kinglake a fine of £200 only was inflicted. Mr. Hardiment, of Norwich, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and £100 fine. Mr. Hulme, also of Norwich, was fined £100.

At Bow-street, on Saturday, the defendant Heal, charged with perjury before the Bridgwater Election Committee of the House of Commons in April, 1866, was committed for trial, the magistrate accepting bail.

A burglary took place at the residence of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., 144, Piccadilly, on Wednesday night week. The thieves crossed the gardens of Apsley House, and then Mr. Beaumont's garden, effecting an entrance in the back part of the house from Park-lane by climbing an iron verandah, to which they had affixed a rope by means of a hook, and getting through a staircase window. The jewels were kept in a strong inner closet, which was forced open, and after the jewels had been taken out the burglars locked the door of the room, and hid the key in a coal-scuttle, where it was found on Thursday. The robbery took place between nine o'clock and half-past, and the thieves carried on their operation so quietly that they disturbed nobody, although some members of the family were in a room close to that in which the jewels were kept. They were evidently well acquainted with the premises, and the burglary had, doubtless, been as systematically prearranged as it was successfully carried out. A reward of £1000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves. The value of the jewellery stolen amounts to at least £10,000. Two of the largest diamonds, which were wrapped up in tissue paper, and which were each worth £500, were left behind.

At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, Demetrio Papa, formerly manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, who had been convicted of fraud on the previous day, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Henry Rutter, for the manslaughter of his brother-in-law, was ordered to be kept in prison for six months, with hard labour. John Carter and Thomas Steele, for swindling, were respectively sentenced to five years' penal servitude and twelve months' hard labour. James Irishman, for an attempted garrotte robbery, was, after four previous convictions, awarded seven years' penal servitude. Charles Johnson and Emma, his wife, were convicted of burglary; the former was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and the latter to be kept to hard labour for twelve months. Two men, named Solomon and Ward, were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud, and sentences of twelve and four months' hard labour were passed.

A pretended missionary was, on Monday, found guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions, of having stolen a child's money-box from a house in which he lodged. Previous convictions were recorded against him, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

A gentleman named Jenkins was, on Saturday, brought up on remand before the Brentford magistrates charged with sleeping in an unfinished house at Cambridge Park, Twickenham, and with being a wandering lunatic. The prisoner stated that he had been educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; that his mother was a widow, who possessed an income of £600 a year; and that his father had been for twenty-four years chairman of the bench of magistrates at Whitehaven. He admitted that some years ago he had been under the delusion that he was Elias or John the Baptist, but asserted that three years ago the Lunacy Commissioners had ordered him to be discharged. Dr. Lowry, the principal of a private lunatic asylum at West Malling, said that the prisoner had been under his care for six years, and had escaped on Friday week. He was not in a fit state to be discharged, his present appearance of sanity being due to the intermission of "one of his rational moments." The written authority of the prisoner's mother for his detention having been produced, Mr. Jenkins was handed over to the care of the doctor and his attendants.

At the High Court of Justice, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Lord Ardmillan presiding, James Thomas Hardie, commission agent, Leith, was charged with the forgery of bills of exchange and promissory notes to the value of £43,692, and with uttering them in the Bank of Scotland, Leith. The prisoner pleaded guilty to forging and uttering bills amounting in all to £32,596, and he was sentenced to twenty-five years' penal servitude.

At Edinburgh, yesterday week, a boy named Alexander McDonald was going home from his work, when another boy named Elenowsky went up behind him, and, placing a pistol behind his left ear, discharged it. McDonald fell to the ground, and, being carried home by his father, died within twenty minutes. Elenowsky, who has been apprehended, admits having committed the murder, but gives no reason for it.

The "Death of Messalina" is the subject given by the Superior Council of the Fine Arts for the competitive picture for the grand prize of Rome.

A large number of emigrants sent out from this country by emigration societies arrived in Canada last week, and all found ready employment, with good wages.

The mails for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be made up three times in each month during the present year; but the public are recommended to post their correspondence in time to be forwarded by mails the dates of the dispatch of which can be learned at the Post Office. The rate of postage for letters will be sixpence per half-ounce.

At about half-past ten o'clock on Friday se'nnight a Tyne steamer, in ballast, the Jesmond, ran into a Sunderland steamer called the Earl of Elgin, laden with coal, and bound for Bordeaux. The latter was so much injured that she sank in a few minutes, with her engines going full speed ahead. The greater part of the persons on board were in bed when the accident happened, but rushed on deck in their night-dresses. Amongst these were three ladies—the daughter of the captain, the wife of the chief mate, and the wife of the captain of another vessel. Only five men were saved.

In addition to £500 offered by the authorities of Manchester and £500 solicited from Government for the detection of the perpetrators of an outrage at Mr. Johnson's house and timber-yard at Hulme, the master builders of Manchester and Salford have agreed to give £200, those of Birmingham £53, and Mr. Johnson himself £150. The outrage was committed on Saturday week. A bottle containing a large quantity of gunpowder and a fuse was thrown through the drawing-room window of Mr. Johnson, a master builder. It exploded, and did considerable damage to property, but none of the inmates of the house was at the moment in the room. At about the same time Mr. Johnson's timber-yard, situated four miles off his residence, was set on fire by incendiaries, and its content sand five cottages adjoining were seriously injured. Mr. Johnson's offence is said to be the employment of machinery in brickmaking.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Much firmness has been noticed in the Stock Exchange during the week. Although the fortnightly settlement has in a great measure attracted the attention of the house, a full average business has been transacted, and the quotations have improved in many instances. Consols have been firm, at 94 to 94½ for Delivery and 94½ to 94½ for June; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; Bank Stock, 233 to 235; India Five per Cents have been done at 113½ to 114; and India Bonds, at 20s. to 25s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been firm in value, with a moderate inquiry.

In English Railway Stocks the transactions have been to a full average extent; and, with the exception of a chronic weakness in Metropolitan, a general advance has taken place in prices:—Caledonian, 74½ to 75; Great Eastern, 42½ to 43; Great Northern, 124 to 125; Ditto, A, 131 to 132; Great Western, 72½ to 73; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 to 121; London and Brighton, 45½ to 46; London and North-Western, 128½ to 129½; London and South-Western, 90 to 92; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 51½ to 52; Metropolitan, 73½ to 74; Midland, 127½ to 128; Ditto Eastern—Derby, 137 to 137½; Ditto, Leeds, 88 to 89; Ditto, York, 134 to 135; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

Indian Stocks have been firm in value and inquiry. Canadian Shares have been steady. Grand Trunk have been done at 15 to 15½; and Great Western at 16½ to 16½. For Foreign Shares there has been a moderate demand. Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 13½; and South-African and Lombardo-Venetian, 13½ to 14.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been steady. The demand has been especially strong for Egyptian, Spanish and Turkish, which have materially improved in value. Argentine, 1868 93½ to 94½; Chilean, 1867, 99 to 100

Serip, 5 to 5½ prem.; Egyptian, 1868, 81½ to 81½; Italian, 1861, 57 to 57½; Peruvian, 1865, 87 to 87½; Portuguese, 1867, 33½ to 34½; Russian, Anglo-Dutch, 92½ to 93½; Spanish, 1867, 30½ to 30½; Ditto, 1869, 29½ to 30; Turkish, 1865, 73 to 73½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 49½ to 49½; Ditto, 1869, 63 to 63½; United States, 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 68½ to 68½; Ditto, 1865, 88 to 88½; 10-40, 90 to 90½.

Bank Shares have been firm in value and inquiry. Telegraph Shares have been alternately steady and depressed, but the tendency towards the close has been favourable. Anglo-American, 17½ to 17½; British Indian Submarine, 8 16 to 8 16½; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 35½ to 34½.

The supply of capital in the Discount Market has been only moderate. The demand for accommodation has been on a more liberal scale, and three-months' paper has not been negotiable under 3 per cent. On the Continent there has been a healthy inquiry for money, and full rates have been obtained.

A large supply of bullion has come to hand during the week. There has been no demand for export, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank. The next mail from Australia will bring £421,000 for England.

The silver market has been steady. Bars have been purchased at 60½d. for Holland. Mexican dollars have been in request for China, at 59½d. per ounce.

No change has taken place in the rates of exchange, but the tendency has been favourable to this country.

The Stock Exchange Committee have passed a resolution (which will, however, require confirmation at a future meeting) expunging Austrian Bonds from the official list.

The report of the Trust and Loan Company of Australasia shows an available balance of £10,023, out of which a dividend and bonus of 3s. per share, equal to 20 per cent, are recommended, leaving £2523 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Minerva Mining Company have declared an interim dividend of 4s. per share.

At the annual meeting of the Universal Life Assurance Society the new policies for the year were stated to have amounted to £389,702, yielding, in new premiums, £18,234. The gross income is £166,336, and the invested funds are £869,780. A reduction of 50 per cent in the premiums in the current year was declared by way of annual cash bonus to the policy-holders.

At a meeting of the Otago and Southland Investment Company a dividend of 2s. per share for the half year was declared.

At a meeting of the Mowat Coffee Company, a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum was declared.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of .. ..	£463,409
An increase of public deposits of ..	248,827
An increase of other deposits of ..	337,592
An increase of Government securities of ..	35,411
An increase of other securities of ..	163,184
A decrease of bullion of .. ..	66,707
An increase of rest of .. ..	8,878
An increase of reserve of .. ..	363,503

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,840,149; public deposits amount to £3,881,433; and private deposits to £16,338,966. The securities held represent £32,397,028; and the stock of bullion is £19,781,900. The rest stands at £3,118,380.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The wheat trade has ruled dull and inactive during the week, and millers have again shown a disposition to hold off. An attempt was made early in the week to advance prices, but without success, and factors have accepted the rates current last week with some eagerness. In foreign wheat there has been little doing, and the quotations are unchanged. Spring corn of all descriptions has ruled firm in value. Oats have met a steady sale at fully late rates, while maize has advanced 1s. per quarter. Factors have held firmly for the recent advance in flour, which has restricted sales.

Arrivals of Grain.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 850; malt, 550; beans, 70; peas, 40 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 7190; barley, 6900; oats, 30,070; maize, 3250; peas, 100 qrs.; flour, 670 sacks.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 37s. to 40s.; white ditto, 39s. to 51s.; barley, 31s. to 40s.; malt, 48s. to 70s.; oats, 19s. to 25s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; beans, 30s. to 38s.; peas, 31s. to 38s. per quarter; flour, 26s. to 40s. per 280 lb. Imperial Averages of Grain.—75,750 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 43s. 3d.; 5100 qrs. of barley at 34s. 2d.; and 3283 qrs. of oats at 28s. 1d. per quarter.

Colonial Produce.—There has not been much activity in the Mincing-lane markets during the week, but prices generally have ruled firm. Good common Congou teas have been in demand at 1s. per lb., but low qualities have been altogether neglected. Inferior sugars have ruled dull, and drooping in value, but strong refining parcels have sold on rather higher terms. Coffee has met a steady sale at full quotations. Rice afloat has been actively inquired after, but the market on the spot has ruled dull.

Hay and Straw.—There was only a moderate supply on offer at to-day's market. The demand was steady and prices were without any material alteration.—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 85s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; rowen, 50s. to 65s.; prime clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 20s. to 28s. per load.

Provisions.—Butter has been in good demand, at advancing prices, owing to the unseasonable weather. Friesland is quoted at 116s. to 118s.; Zwoile and Kampen, 108s. to 116s.; Dosh, 80s. to 94s.; Holstein and Kiel, 110s. to 125s.; Jersey, 100s. to 118s.; American, 70s. to 80s. per cwt. Edam cheese has sold at 50s. to 56s.; Gouda, 40s. to 46s.; Derby, 46s. to 50s.; and American, 70s. to 78s. per cwt. Bacon has ruled steady in value and demand: Waterford, 75s. to 76s.; Limerick, 72s. to 74s.; Cork, 72s. to 73s.; no change in Hamburg. Hams have sold freely. Lard without alteration.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been well attended throughout, and there has been a large demand on Continental account. Prices show an average advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb., especially on qualities suitable for export to the Continent.

Potatoes.—There have been rather limited supplies of potatoes on sale, and the trade has shown more firmness. Prices have been well supported.

Hops.—The hop market has ruled very inanimate, and values are altogether nominal. Where sales are forced, holders are compelled to accept lower rates.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £32 5s., spot; English brown rape, £43 to £43 10s.; refined, £45 10s. to £46; foreign £47; Cocobin cocoanut, £45 10s.; Ceylon, £39.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 44s. 9d. for Y.C. spot; 45s. June, and 46s. last three months. Candles.—Hollywell Main, 11s. 9d.; Walls-end: Braddyll's Hetton, 16s.; Elliot, 16s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 3d.; Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Hetton Lyons, 14s. 9d.; Hawthorn, 14s. 3d.; Tunstall, 14s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, 16s. 3d.; Original Hartlepool, 17s. 3d.; Tees, 16s. 9d.; Brancepeth Cannel, 18s.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 6s. 8d. to 7s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—A fair supply of beasts has been on sale here to-day, and the quality generally has been good. For prime breeds there has been a moderate demand, at full quotations; otherwise the market has been depressed, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. The best Scots and crosses have sold at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep has been quite an average as regards number, but the quality has not been prime. The inquiry has been limited, at about late rates. The best Downs and half-breeds have been disposed of at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Lambs have been quiet, at 6s. to 7s. 4d. per 8 lb. Calves have sold slowly.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total Supply: Beasts, 627; sheep and lambs, 11,630; calves, 560. Foreign: Beasts 170; sheep and lambs, 2810; calves, 450.

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OPENING OF THE DERBY FINE-ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.



SCENE FROM "M.P.," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.



## THE DERBY FINE-ARTS EXHIBITION.

A new building in Becket-street, Wardwick, to be used for a drill-hall by the volunteer corps of the town of Derby, has been opened with a Fine-Arts and Industrial Exhibition, and a fancy bazaar. The opening ceremony, on Thursday week, was presided over by the Duke of Devonshire; and Lord Vernon, Lord Scarsdale, Lord Belper, the Bishop of Lichfield, the High Sheriff of the county, and the Mayors and magistrates of this and the neighbouring towns, were present by invitation. There was a procession from the Guildhall to the new building, where the chief persons, with Colonel Wilnot, M.P., commandant of the volunteers, and chairman of the committee, ascended a dais or platform. Colonel Wilnot read an address, to which the Duke replied. The orchestra and chorus, of two hundred performers, conducted by Mr. Woodward, then gave the inauguration ode, composed specially for this occasion. The exhibition of fine pictures in the great hall, and of other works of art, models of inventions, rare specimens of nature, antiquarian relics, and various curiosities, in the passages and upper rooms, was opened to the public, with the ladies' bazaar in the conservatory. The Mayor of Derby, Mr. T. W. Evans, entertained the Duke and a large party at the Royal Hotel.

## SCENE FROM "M.P."

Simple as are the title and plot of Mr. Robertson's new comedy, its attractive powers are nightly proved to be considerable, and a scene from it cannot fail to be interesting. Our illustration is taken from the first act, and has the advantage of representing most of the characters in a comprehensive group, including portraits of the performers in certain expressive attitudes, which in combination result in a pictorial composition abounding in artistic points. This says much in favour of the excellent stage arrangements which are so well and successfully studied at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Here we have in the centre the tall figure of Mr. Talbot Piers, the popular candidate and future "M.P." (Mr. Bancroft); and by his side Mr. Dunscombe, the insolvent country gentleman (Mr. Hare), in anxious conversation with Isaac Scome (Mr. Addison); while his daughter, Cecilia Dunscombe (Miss Marie Wilton), and Ruth Deybrooke (Miss Carlotta Addison) are arranged on his left hand. In the opposite corner Mr. Chudleigh Dunscombe, the son (Mr. Coghlan), is shown absorbed in the thoughts of Ruth, whose modest attitude implies that she likewise is engrossed with feelings that she would wish to conceal from the world. A play like this depends rather upon its dialogue than its action, and it is fortunate for the actors and the management that the former has been so well cared for by the dramatist. This play sparkles with wit, point, and dramatic suggestion. No doubt the new piece will command a remarkable popularity.

## THE AMSTERDAM SEA CANAL.

It will be remembered that the Number of this Journal for Nov. 20 contained a description of the great canal for seagoing ships which is still under construction between the city of Amsterdam and the German Ocean. Every reader is aware of the situation of that port and city, near the confluence of an inland piece of water, called the Lake Y or IJ, with the Zuider or South Sea, which washes the eastern shore of the North Holland peninsula. The only natural approach for maritime traffic to Amsterdam was by the circumnavigation of this peninsula, through the Helder strait, and by a winding channel through the shallow expanse of the Zuider Zee; finally, by crossing a bar or sandbank, called the Pampus, at the entrance to the Y inlet, just below the city. There is but 10 ft. depth of water over the Pampus, and vessels had to be lifted by "camels" in order to get them into port. To avoid this inconvenience, and the risk of traversing the Zuider Zee, a distance of seventy-eight miles to the Helder, the North Holland Canal was long ago made, which passes by Alkmaar and farther northward to the Helder, having a length of fifty-two miles. The Amsterdam Sea Canal, which is to be only fifteen miles and a half in length, will place that great commercial city in direct maritime communication with a new artificial port to be formed on the North Sea coast, near Haarlem, and just opposite the coast of Suffolk.

Its works of construction are divided into three portions—1st, a great dam, with locks, to cut off the waters of the Zuider Zee; and the dredging of a deep-water channel through the shallow bottom of the Lake Y and the Wyker Meer; 2nd, the deep cutting of the canal through the sandy country which separates the Wyker Meer from the North Sea; 3rd, the construction of a deep-water harbour, on the North Sea coast, in which large ships can find shelter and access to the canal. The width of the canal, at the water surface, will be 197 ft., and 38 ft. at the bottom; its minimum depth will be 23 ft., so that it will at least be as capacious as the Suez Canal is designed to be. The width of the locks will be 59 ft. The area of the North Sea harbour, inclosed between its piers, will be 260 acres; its minimum depth will be 26½ ft., and the width of its entrance 853 ft. The area of Lake Y, to the extent of 12,500 acres, will be drained and reclaimed for agricultural uses, as the Haarlem Lake has been reclaimed, with success. Indeed, there is some cause to expect that large portions of the Zuider Zee may hereafter be inclosed and drained, and added to the cultivable and habitable plains of Holland.

The plan engraved on this page will be understood from the foregoing explanation. Our former notice of the subject was accompanied by three illustrations—namely, a view of the projected canal near Velsen, where it crosses the North Holland road; the operation of dredging in the Wyker Meer; and the works for the construction of the harbour. The entire series of works has been designed and is being executed under the joint superintendence of Mr. J. Hawkshaw, C.E., and Mr. Dirks, the engineers; and Messrs. Henry Lee and Sons, of Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, are contractors for the whole undertaking. Mr. T. C. Watson, C.E., superintends the lock and dam works on behalf of the contractors.

The foundation-stone, or rather memorial-stone, of the dam and lock at Schellingwoude, below the city of Amsterdam,

towards the Zuider Zee, was publicly laid by the King of Holland, on the 29th ult., with the ceremony shown in our illustration. His Majesty William III. was accompanied by the Prince of Orange, with their suite, and Messrs. Fock, Van Bosse, Broek, Roest van Limburg, and Van Lilaar, Ministers of State. He was received by Mr. Jitta, the president, and the directors of the Amsterdam Canal Company, Messrs. Boelen, Rutgers van Rozenberg, Hendrichs, De Clerq, and others; with Messrs. Hawkshaw, Dirks, Waldorp, and Van Doorz, the engineers; Messrs. Lee and Watson, and other gentlemen connected with this enterprise. Having been conducted to a handsomely-decorated pavilion, close to the cofferdam in which the stone was to be laid, the King took a pen formed of an eagle's quill, and signed a document recording the important transaction of that day. The signatures of the other persons above named were likewise subscribed, and the document was inclosed in a metallic box, to be deposited in a hollow of the foundation-stone. A silver trowel and an ivory hammer were presented to the King, who spread the mortar before the stone was laid, and afterwards tapped the stone thrice with due solemnity, an act responded to by the hearty cheering of the assembled company, and a joyous burst of music. A brief address from the president, to which the King made a suitable reply, concluded the ceremonial proceedings. His Majesty remained to partake of a collation, at which he proposed several toasts, and spoke with cordial eloquence of the prosperity he desired for Amsterdam and its Sea Canal.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## MAGNETISM AND DIAMAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture, given on Thursday week, after explaining the apparatus termed a "contact-

falls, exhibited and explained the elaborate apparatus employed by Weber in demonstrating the feebleness of this power. Of all diamagnetic substances bismuth is the most strongly repelled; yet Weber found that the magnetism of a thin bar of iron exceeds the diamagnetism of an equal mass of bismuth about two million and a half times. Diamagnetic bodies under magnetic excitement exhibit a polarity the reverse of that of magnetic bodies.

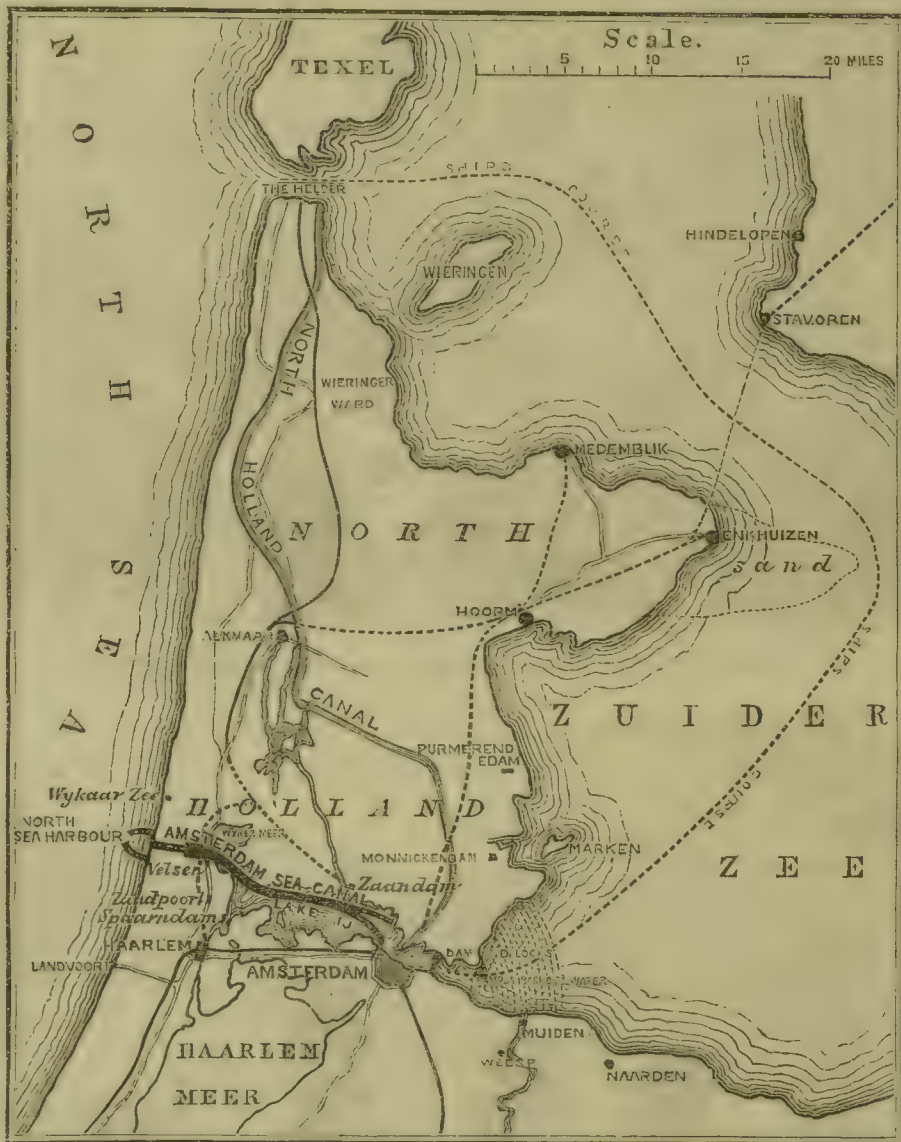
## STAR-GROUPING, STAR-DRIFT, AND STAR-MIST.

Mr. R. A. Proctor gave a discourse on this branch of astronomy on Friday, the 6th inst. He began by referring to Sir William Herschel's supposition that all stars are suns, spread with a certain general uniformity within the limits of the sidereal system, and then stated that he proposed to show that this hypothesis (as Herschel himself was afterwards led to suspect) is incorrect; that the stars are aggregated according to special laws; and that the great characteristic of the sidereal system is not general uniformity, but infinite variety. He selected three arguments bearing on the subject of star-grouping. If the visible stars (all of which lie far within the limits of the sidereal system) should be found to be, 1st, more richly distributed in certain regions of the sky than in others; 2nd, gathered into well-marked streams or clustering aggregations; or, 3rd, associated in a very marked manner with the configuration of the "Milky Way," it is obvious that the fundamental hypothesis of Sir William Herschel must be abandoned, and, necessarily, the results based upon it. Mr. Proctor then exhibited the stars visible to the naked eye in a series of twelve overlapping circular maps, each covering a tenth part of the heavens. Each of these would have presented about 600 stars if their distribution were uniform; but, instead of this, three maps contained severally 1132, 834, and 692 stars; and three others, 390, 410, and 415 respectively. This disproportion he considered too great to be due to chance distribution.

There are, he said, two nearly circular regions relatively rich in stars—one in the northern, the other in the southern heavens; the latter being larger and more distinctly marked, and having the greater Magellanic cloud in its centre, which cloud astronomers strangely regard as belonging neither to the sidereal nor to the nebulous system, because it exhibits characteristics of both. Mr. Proctor expressed his opinion that the two systems are really so intimately associated as to form one complex system. He described a star-stream covering Gemini and Cancer as a billow of stars flowing onwards to the Milky Way, as to some mighty shore-line; and he stated that, regarding the two circular regions and the Milky Way as one region, and the rest of the heavens as another, the former is three times richer in stars visible to the naked eye than the other; while the southern heavens contain a thousand more visible stars than the northern, although the total number of such stars is less than 6000. With respect to the peculiar motion which he termed "star-drift," Mr. Proctor remarked that if the stellar motions were carefully mapped, signs of a community of motion would be detected in several regions; in many cases two or more such drift-motions being mingled. He then exhibited maps in which, first, two directions of star-drift were seen intermixed, as in Ursa Major; secondly, the star-drift, clearly recognisable, yet partly confused through perspective, as in Taurus; and, thirdly, an obvious community of motion among the stars covering a large district, as in Gemini and Cancer: and he expressed a hope that his views would soon be put to a crucial test by Mr. Huggins's researches on the recess and approach of stars. Lastly, he considered the evidence we possess that the nebulae, instead of being external galaxies resembling the sidereal system, form really part and parcel of it, and he exhibited pictures of nebulae associated in a well-marked manner with stars. This relation, he said, can scarcely be regarded as at all accidental; and, if real, it entirely disposes of the theory of external galaxies. In conclusion, he remarked that the results to which he had referred tended to largely increase our estimate of the scale on which the sidereal system is constructed, and of the variety of constitution existing within its limits.

## COMETS.

Professor Grant began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by alluding to the beneficial results of the superstitious dread of comets in former times, in causing records to be made of their apparent path in the heavens—such necessarily rude delineations having, in several instances, enabled modern astronomers to determine roughly the orbit of the comet, and thereby obtain materials for investigating its identity with some earlier or later similar apparition. The comet of 1264, which caused much terror all over the world, appears to have been one of the grandest ever seen; and the Chinese writers describe the head as having ascended above the horizon in the east, when the tail had extended considerably westward beyond the mid-heaven, thus exceeding a hundred degrees in apparent length. When the great comet of 1556 was exciting general dismay in Europe, astronomers had begun to study the phenomena, and had remarked that the tail of a comet is invariably turned towards the region opposite to the sun. This discovery, first made in Europe in the sixteenth century by Apian, a German astronomer, appears to have been known to the Chinese at least as early as A.D. 837. Professor Grant then described and illustrated by diagrams two of the most important discoveries in cometary astronomy. The first, that comets are celestial bodies, and not mere atmospheric meteors, as supposed by the ancient philosophers, is due to Tycho Brahe, whose researches were based upon a comparison of his own observations of the great comet of 1577 with those of the astronomers of Germany, whereby he ascertained that its distance from the earth is at least three times that of the moon. The Professor next explained the steps of the process by which Newton demonstrated that the movements of comets are regulated by the great law of universal gravitation; he pointed out the peculiar difficulties of the study of these movements, due to the eccentricity of the orbits of comets, the generally short period of their visibility, and the complication of their apparent movements with the earth's motion round the sun. Over all these difficulties Newton triumphed by studying the brilliant comet of 1680. He discovered that its path was a parabola, in the focus of which the sun was placed, and that an imaginary line joining it and the sun swept over equal areas in equal times, in accordance with the



PLAN OF THE AMSTERDAM SHIP CANAL.

breaker," employed in connecting and disconnecting the helix with the battery, and thereby making and breaking the circuit, which he elucidated by illustrations, exhibited the principal phenomena of the magnetic force. This force, which is really distributed through the mass of a magnet, appears to be concentrated at two points near the ends, termed poles, endowed with two opposite kinds of magnetism, one end termed north and the other south; the north repelling the north end of another suspended magnet and attracting the south end, and vice versa. In this doubleness consists magnetic polarity. The central portion of a steel bar-magnet was shown to be neutral, but when the magnet was broken into pieces every piece was shown to be endowed with polarity, a property residing in every particle. This property was also shown to be possessed by the copper wire constituting the helix of an electro-magnet, a suspended helix behaving like a magnetic needle. This magnetic power is distributed through the mass of the earth, with similar concentration at the poles. Professor Tyndall then demonstrated that by varying the power of the helix we vary the strength of the iron core within it; and that this strength is not simply doubled, but is multiplied by itself, being augmented according to the square of the strength of the electro-magnet. Thus if the core be of treble power the attraction is increased ninefold; and if the power be quadrupled the attraction is increased sixteenfold. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to diamagnetism, the name given by Faraday to the force which a magnet possesses of repelling certain bodies. Brugmans, in 1778, observed the repulsion of bismuth by a magnet; in 1827 Le Baillif discovered the repulsion of antimony; and Saige, Seebeck, and Becquerel remarked similar phenomena. Faraday generalised these observations by demonstrating the magnetic condition of all matter, and showing that all bodies may be ranged into two great classes, the one attracted, the other repelled, by a magnet. Professor Tyndall, after stating that the repulsion of diamagnetic bodies follows accurately the laws of squares above developed, and that we may therefore infer that their condition is one induced, rising and falling as the strength of the magnet rises and



second of Kepler's celebrated laws of the planetary movements; and he supplied a convincing proof of the soundness of his theory by showing that the places of this comet, when computed from it, corresponded accurately with the observed places. Professor Grant observed that a comet or planet projected into free space, and subjected to the sun's attraction, must describe round that body one of the three curves known as conic sections. These he exhibited by means of an apparatus showing their generation by cutting a cone in different ways; and he concluded by remarking that an ellipse of great eccentricity coincides sensibly with a parabola near the perihelion. The knowledge of this induced Newton to think that comets really revolve in elliptic orbits round the sun, and that the times of their revolution might be ascertained by a comparison of the orbital elements corresponding to apparitions of comets at different epochs of time. This sublime prophetic announcement has been strikingly verified by his successors.

#### CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

Professor Blackie, of the University of Edinburgh, gave his third lecture on Moral Philosophy on Tuesday last. After referring to certain points of agreement in all philosophical systems, he singled out for consideration the distinguishing tenets of Christian ethics. The Christian moralist's method of operation, his lever and motive, he said, is essentially, prominently, and radically religion; and this not as deduced from principles of reason (after the manner of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle), but as derived directly from God himself. Christian virtue, he said, can no more exist without piety than Socratic virtue can exist without logic. This is proved by the Acts of the Apostles i., ii. The starting-point of Christianity was the effusion of the Holy Ghost, which fired the hearts of the disciples with high moral inspiration; and the force which stirs the fire by which this inspiration is raised is a fact—the miraculous life, death, and resurrection of the Great Founder of this religion. The resurrection was preached with an exhortation to all men everywhere to repent. As illustrations of the way in which Christianity was first taught and received, the Professor referred to the preaching of Wesley and Whitfield in the last century, and the effect produced on the Established Churches. He then commented on three potent levers of Christian morals—Monotheism, which totally excluded the debasing worship of the heathen deities; an historical Saviour, who died for the sins of men; and a future life, which gave a greater dignity to human life, as being the vestibule of an infinitely grander scene. He then noticed the Christian method of conversion, which he characterised as acting by moral contagion and philanthropic aggression. The apostles, he said, were commanded to preach the Gospel to every creature, and they did so, illustrating their doctrines by their lives. Among the specialties of Christian ethics, he particularly adverted to 1. The exceeding sinfulness of sin as the cause of the wrath of God, sin being moral death—restoration to life coming by the gospel, entrance into the Christian life being termed regeneration; 2. Love to God and man, with self-denial; 3. Forgiveness of injuries; 4. Moral courage, intimately connected with the identity of Christian conduct and Christian faith; 5. The moral rights of the individual, in opposition to all mental and corporeal slavery; 6. Humility and obedience. All these points Professor Blackie illustrated by references to the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, with occasional comparisons derived from ancient authors. As a recent example of Christian philosophy, he alluded to the late Professor Faraday, of whom Dr. Bence, in his "Life," after speaking of his truthfulness, kindness, and energy, says, "Some will consider that his strong religious feeling was the prime cause of these great qualities; and there is no doubt that one of his natural qualities was greatly strengthened by his religion. It produced what may well be called his marvellous humility." The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the abuses of Christian ethics, described as asceticism, quietism, intolerance, sectarianism, orthodoxy, sacerdotalism, ritualism, and, what the Professor termed the worst, secularism—"the alliance of Christianity with power, money, and social status; which converts a religion of love, unselfishness, and humility into a system of pure selfishness, dressed in the garb of worldly pomp, but using the language of Christian humility—of all hollow exhibitions the most revolting."

Professor Williamson will give a discourse on Atoms, at the next Friday evening meeting, on the 20th inst.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The interesting ceremony performed this week by the Queen, in opening the new mansion of London University, reminds us that the growth of that noble institution has almost precisely coincided in time with her Majesty's reign. Though its first charter was dated in November, 1836, a few months before her accession, it so happened that an unforeseen defect in the terms of that charter made it void on the death of King William IV., and obliged the Government to issue a new one in December, 1837. Under this charter was formed a body corporate, with legal authority to examine students in all departments of arts, science, and literature, but not in theology, and to grant academical degrees to candidates of all religious persuasions, without the imposition of any religious test, and without any distinction or disqualification on account of religion—such are the fundamental conditions upon which the University exists.

There had been, during several previous years, another essentially different institution, then called the University of London, but now styled University College. It received its charter in 1831, as an establishment merely "to afford young men adequate opportunities of obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense." It was permitted, for a time, to assume the title of University of London, but provisionally, in hopes that Government would be induced some day to invest it with the power of conferring degrees. The draught of a charter for that purpose had been approved by the law officers of the Crown, but its concession was opposed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The question was kept in abeyance under the Ministry of Earl Grey and the first Ministry of Lord Melbourne. It was only regarded, indeed, by many Liberal politicians, as an alternative proposal instead of the admission of Dissenters to the honours of the two ancient English Universities. While the Whig party was in office, the Radicals might cherish that expectation. But in 1835, when the few months' Administration of Sir Robert Peel seemed for a moment to stop the progress of Reform, a Parliamentary conflict was raised on the London University Charter, which was then supported by all the Liberals of the day, upon the ground that the Tory Government would prevent the opening of Oxford and Cambridge. Ministers were defeated, and the Crown undertook to create a secular University in London. This was arranged soon after the Whigs returned to power, when some negotiations took place with the council of what still bore the name "University of London." It renounced that title, accepting a new charter as "University College." The Metro-

politan University was then constituted, and has been in active operation thirty-two years.

The constitution of the University was materially improved through the alterations made by its successive charters of 1849 and 1858, confirmed and completed by the now existing charter of 1863. Originally, its sphere of usefulness was confined to examining and approving students of University College and King's College in London, and of the London medical schools. It was afterwards enabled to put itself in connection with any colleges or high schools, or houses of learning, in the British empire. Moreover, the governing authorities of the University, by their present charter, are allowed to admit students to matriculation, and to degrees, other than in medicine and surgery, who do not come from any school or college. A supplemental charter, of 1867, authorises the University to appoint examinations for women, and to give them certificates of proficiency in literature, science, and art.

The governing body itself was wholly remodelled in 1858. It now consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and thirty-six Fellows, composing the Senate; and of all graduates whose names stand on the register, forming the general Convocation, which meets once a year, but may be convened oftener by the Senate. The Chancellor being, of course, appointed by the Queen, the Vice-Chancellor is yearly elected by the Senate. Vacancies in the Senate are filled up by the Crown appointing new Fellows to a certain extent; but every second Royal appointment must be the choice of one person from three nominated by Convocation; and, in case the number of Fellows be reduced below twenty-five, the Senate will elect twelve—a fourth part of these to be likewise proposed by the assembled graduates. The Senate has the management and superintendence of the University, with the power of making by-laws and regulations, to be approved by the Secretary of State, but it cannot surrender or accept a charter or establish a new degree without the consent of Convocation.

This University, whose business is not to direct teaching but to erect a standard and apply a test of learning, maintains a staff of forty Examiners, two for each class, in twenty several departments of study, besides one special examiner for Law, and eight assistant-examiners. No Fellow can be an Examiner under the present charter; whereas at the outset the senate was the actual board of Examiners, and there was a lack of fresh personal influences to keep up with the progress of science. The Examiners are yearly appointed, but not above four years consecutively. The subjects of examination are classics; the English language, literature, and history; the French and German languages; the Hebrew text of the Old Testament and Greek text of the New, with the evidences of Christianity and Scripture history (these subjects being optional); logic and moral philosophy, political economy, mathematics and natural philosophy, experimental philosophy, chemistry, botany and vegetable physiology, geology and palæontology, law and the principles of legislation—all these in the departments of arts, sciences, and laws. For professional students there are the practice of medicine, surgery, and anatomy; physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoology; obstetric medicine, the materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry, and forensic medicine; and a special examination in equity and real property law.

Many of the most eminent professors of physical science and natural history in our time have served as Examiners. This leads us to remark that the London University has done much to foster attention to those studies, which are now coming to be regarded as indispensable means of mental discipline on an equality with classics and mathematics, and which have already found their way into the school teaching of Harrow and Rugby. An account of the steps taken by the University to this end, with a comparison between its policy and that of Oxford and Cambridge, down to 1861, is found in an instructive article in the *Westminster Review* of April in that year. The charter of 1858 had empowered the University to grant the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science. It began to do so three years later, with the addition of special honours, prizes, exhibitions, and scholarships in money, given to the most proficient students of scientific subjects. An elementary knowledge of physics and chemistry had in all cases been required at matriculation; while astronomy and physiology were included in the examinations for the degrees of B.A. and M.A. At the two older Universities, on the contrary, those studies were left optional for young men seeking the peculiar distinctions of the Natural Sciences Tripos or Schools.

The beneficial example, however, of the London University has not been confined to the improvement of educational standards and the encouragement of true notions respecting modern culture. Its political and social influence, as an institution of perfect liberality, which ignores all sectarian divisions, all differences of class, or creed, or race among the Queen's subjects, cannot fail to promote the happiest results. Connected as it is in the departments of literature and science with some forty separate colleges belonging to various religious denominations, the Established Church, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, the Presbyterian, the Independent, the Baptist, the Unitarian, and those of secular instruction, it has succeeded in meeting the demands of all for an effectual and impartial common test of their pupils in other than theological studies. The problem of united education, which presents such difficulties in Ireland and threatens some trouble in England, has been evaded, if it cannot yet be solved, by the agency of a purely secular examining authority whose assistance no religious educating institution need scruple to accept. This University is truly national and imperial, allying itself with those of Canada and Australia, as well as those of the United Kingdom, and bestowing its advantages upon native Indian students in the medical schools of Bombay and Calcutta. The range of its future operations is probably destined to widen along with the spread of British dominion and colonisation all over the globe, and with the advancing civilisation of subject races.

This magnificent prospect is visible to the eye of faith in the continued application of those just and wise principles on which the English metropolitan University is founded. The statistical record of its past work, though not an imposing show of numbers, is yet worthy of our notice. It has, up to the commencement of this year, examined 9502 candidates for matriculation, of whom 6556 have been admitted. Without enumerating the unsuccessful candidates at the subsequent examinations for degrees and honours, we observe that 1592 have obtained the degree of B.A., latterly by two examinations, and 197 that of M.A. The Bachelors of Science already muster 94, besides whom, many candidates have passed their first examination. There are ten Doctors of Science and one Doctor of Literature. 201 Bachelors of Laws have been created upon a double examination, and there are twenty-five Doctors of Laws. The degrees in medicine and surgery, which are esteemed more than those of any other University as evidence of professional knowledge, have been in great request. The University is in connection with almost every medical school and hospital of any repute; 849 medical students have passed their first, and 563 their second, examination for the M.B.

degree; while that of M.D. has been conferred upon 278; and there have been thirteen Bachelors of Surgery, eleven proceeding to become Masters in Surgery. These figures are set forth in the University Calendar for 1870; but they cannot give an adequate view of the amount of business transacted. The central examinations took place formerly at Somerset House; but for some years past they have been held at Burlington House, and the office of the registrar (Dr. W. B. Carpenter) has been at 17, Savile-row.

The new building, which stands in Burlington-gardens, midway between Old Bond-street and Regent-street, occupies the north portion of the Burlington House site, with a frontage of 256 ft. to the north, and a depth of 148 ft. Its design is of the Palladian style of architecture, refined and enriched. It consists of two oblong blocks, the smaller of which is placed behind, to the south of the main block. The front presents a central portion 120 ft. in length, flanked by two square towers, and extended further east and west by wings; these wings appear externally to be two stories in height, and are 65 ft. in length. The towers carry a clock and a wind dial; between them is a projecting portico with five entrances. The portico, the centre, and the wings are surmounted by balustrades. On the pedestals of these balustrades are placed statues of eminent men, selected as fitting illustrations of the various forms of academic culture. The statues over the portico are seated, those on the roof line are standing; and there are standing figures in niches on the ground floor of each wing.

The principal figures are those on the balustrade of the portico. These are by Mr. Durham; and, taking them in their order from east to west, they are statues of Newton, Bentham, Milton, and Harvey, as representatives of the four Faculties—Science, Law, Arts, and Medicine. The figures on the central roof line represent ancient culture, in the persons of Galen, Cicero, Aristotle, Plato, Archimedes, and Justinian. Of these the first three are by Mr. Westmacott, the last three by Mr. Woodington. The east wing is devoted to illustrious foreigners. To the roof line Mr. Wyon has contributed Galileo, Goethe, and Laplace; to the niches, Mr. M'Dowell has contributed Leibnitz, Cuvier, and Linnaeus. The west wing is adorned with English worthies—Hunter, Hume, and Davy—by Mr. Noble, on the balustrade; and Adam Smith, Locke, and Bacon, by Mr. Theed, in the niches. The statue of Shakspeare, who was not a man of University education, will have an honoured place in the interior of the building.

Opposite the centre of the portico is the principal entrance. Immediately within this entrance are rooms on the right and left, lighted by windows looking into the portico. One of these rooms will be fitted as a waiting-room, another as a museum of typical specimens, and the others will be for the accommodation of clerks and messengers. Beyond the doors leading to these rooms is a fine corridor running east and west, and by crossing which you get to the main staircase. At the right or west end the corridor leads to the great library or Examination-Hall, a room 72 ft. by 53 ft., which occupies the whole of the west wing. At the left, or east end, the corridor leads to the Theatre or lecture-hall, which occupies the whole of the east wing, and is capable of seating 800 persons. It is to have a width of 2 ft. 5 in. between the seats, so that visitors will have no difficulty in moving past others to their places. The seats descend from the corridor level towards a dais on the east side. The public entrance is from the corridor, and the official entrance to the dais is by a passage leading from the eastern smaller examination-hall.

At each end of the corridor is a transverse passage. These passages give access to the smaller examination-halls. They are situated behind the main building, at the rear angles of the southern or secondary block, and between them are private rooms for the use of the examiners. The eastern smaller hall will serve as a reception-room for official persons on public occasions.

The principal staircase is contained within a hall 33 ft. square, rising to a lantern story of arches, with two-light windows in the arches, surrounded by an ornamental skylight. A central flight of steps leads to a first landing, from which secondary flights spring right and left to second landings; from these the terminal flights ascend to the main landing of the first floor. On the second landings are two entrances to the smaller library, which is intended to be a reading-room or Common Room for the general use of graduates. Between these entrances is the niche in which the statue of Shakspeare will for a time be placed.

The stairs are of fine proportions, and have richly-carved marble balusters, surmounted by a dark-coloured polished marble handrail. The floor of the main landing is of polished marble, inlaid in various colours. This landing gives access in the centre to a handsome Senate-room, 43 ft. by 27 ft., and 26 ft. 5 in. high. On each side of it are smaller rooms for committees and for the Registrar and Assistant Registrar of the University. At the extremities are entrances to the respective galleries of the great hall and of the theatre; and transverse passages, corresponding to those below, give access to the first floor of the southern block. This first floor is occupied by two examination-halls, placed over the smaller halls of the ground floor, and fitted up especially for the conduct of practical examinations in chemistry and in anatomy.

The architect of this building is Mr. Pennethorne, architect to her Majesty's Commissioners of Works. The contractors are Messrs. Jackson and Shaw. The materials of the front, which is shown in our Engraving, are red Portland and red Mansfield stone intermixed; but the enriched string-courses are of Hopton Wood stone.

We shall give next week some Illustrations of the proceedings on Wednesday last, at the opening of the new building.

#### "AMONG THE PETS."

The whole human race—the savage more perhaps than the civilised in some cases—make pets of their offspring; and foreign nations say that the English make pets of their animals also, more than any other people. If this be the case, Mr. Bottomley, the painter of this meritorious picture, which we have engraved from the present Academy exhibition, has given a title to his picture which may apply both to the human and canine little ones. The latter are, moreover, plainly petted by the former—much to the satisfaction of the proud and confiding mother within the kennel; and the pets of both kinds are evidently on the best of terms; there is no rivalry or jealousy, the infirmities of pets in general, on either side. So, as the forms and every movement and gesture of the young of all animals, man included, are graceful, amusing, and endearing, we cannot but have chosen for reproduction a pleasant picture acceptable to our readers.

On Saturday afternoon the members of the general and ladies' committee visited the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, to meet the Duchess of Cambridge on the occasion of a dinner given by her Royal Highness to the inmates of the asylum. After the dinner, the bounty of the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was presented to the inmates by Lady Gomm.



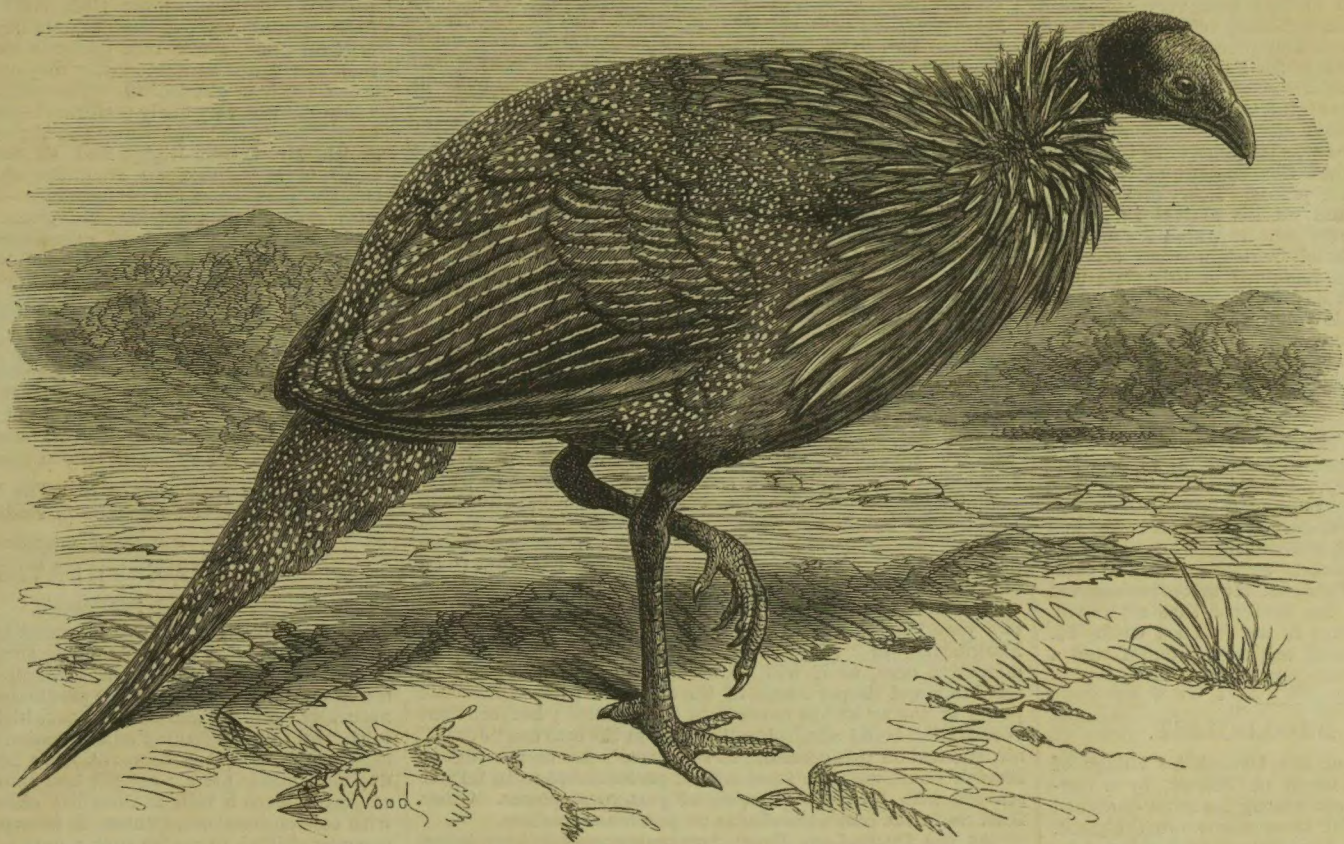


THE CENTRAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.



CENTRAL JEWISH  
SYNAGOGUE.

The new building in Great Portland-street, which was consecrated by Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, about a month ago, for the central place of Jewish worship in London, is shown in our Engraving. Its front, about 120 ft. in length, is on the west side of Great Portland-street. The design is Moslem; and the lofty campanile, with its bold entrance-arch and interlaced enrichments, gives it a distinctive and picturesque Oriental character. The materials of the building are white brick, faced with Portland and relieved with red Mansfield stone. At the north end rises the campanile, a square-fronted, four-storied tower, in the base of which is the main porch, spanned by a massive horseshoe arch springing from the enriched capitals of red and white columns, placed in double groups on each side of the doorway. The blocks of the arch, and the spandrels, or triangular spaces on each side of it, are ornamented in relief; and the keystone bears, in Hebrew, the following inscription, taken from the prayer of King Solomon at the dedication of the Temple, "Thy people shall pray and make supplication unto Thee in this house." Entered from this porch is a cloister, with a vaulted ceiling, above a hundred feet in length, extending from Great Portland-street to Charlotte-street. On the right hand two flights of stairs lead to the galleries, and on the left are the entrances to the ground floor of the synagogue. The interior is very striking; the loftiness of its proportions commands reverence. As usual in these buildings, the floor is slightly lower than the entrance. On each side the pews rise one behind the other, so that the congregation face the nave, in which, midway from the two ends, is the "almehar," a raised platform occupied by the minister, the choristers, and a few of the chief members of the synagogue. At the south-east end—that is, in the direction of Jerusalem, is an apse or alcove, containing the ark, in which are deposited the sacred scrolls of the Pentateuch. The floor of the apse is raised 3 ft. above the ground floor, and is carried forward in the form of a dais by a semicircular flight of white marble steps. Two handsome gilded pillar gaseliers, each bearing six lights, illuminate the apse. The entrance to the sacred repository is veiled by a large green velvet curtain, richly embroidered with crimson and gold, and bearing in the centre the names of the donors. Above are the Ten Commandments, engraved on stone panels, over which, through a small circular window, shines the "perpetual light" of a Jewish synagogue. Round the great arch which spans the apse are written in Hebrew the words of the Patriarch Jacob—"This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The galleries, which run round three sides of the building, are supported by pillars. From the richly-moulded capitals of a second tier of columns spring circular arches; in the interspaces between these are semicircular pilasters supporting the roof. A slender rail carried round the galleries on cusped arches is made, by the delicate tracery in the spandrels, to give an effect of lightness and elegance. The daylight is softened by transmission through large windows of stained glass, and numerous burners provide for the effective illumination of the building by night. Behind the synagogue, or place of worship, but with a front in Charlotte-street, are the residences for the two ministers, with the vestry, and the secretary's offices, where the charities of the congregation are administered. The whole building has been erected by Messrs. Perry and Co., of Stratford, at a cost of about £25,000, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. N. S. Joseph, architect, of Coleman-street. The gold-embroidered velvet curtain of the ark was



THE VULTURINE GUINEA-FOWL IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

manufactured by Messrs. R. Abraham and Sons, of Leicester. The six gas-standards—two at the ark, and four at the almehar—the seven sun-burners suspended from the ceiling, and the numerous brackets around the walls, are by Messrs. D. Hulett and Co., of High Holborn.

## THE BRIGANDS OF GREECE.

A view of the plain of Marathon, and one of the road between Athens and Marathon, with the complete narrative of the seizure and subsequent murder of four English gentlemen by the Greek firm of Arvanataki Brothers and Co., carrying on business as regular brigands in that locality, appeared in our last Number. "The mountains look on Marathon, and Marathon looks on the sea." So sings Byron; and we now give a view of Mount Pentelicon, over the eastern and southern slopes of which our unfortunate countrymen were dragged by their captors, on the night of the 11th ult., and two or three following days. The Foreign Office has caused additional correspondence to be printed since our last publication, including the brief notes made daily by Mr. Lloyd in his notebook, from the 11th to the 21st, which show that he and his companions, though not wantonly ill-treated by the brigands, suffered much from cold and wet, from fatigue, and from bad food. There are also the reports made officially by Colonel Théagenis, by the British Consul, and by Mr. A. Bolton, surgeon of the Cockatrice, and the evidence of Alexander, the Greek dragoman, to show the manner in which the Englishmen were put to death. The Government of Greece has given £1000 to the widow of

some part of Africa, and at that time belonged to the collection of the United Service Museum. It was subsequently figured by Mr. Gould, in his beautiful work called "Icones Avium." For many years the vulturine guinea-fowl was only known to naturalists from this unique specimen; but recently, and since the eastern coast of Africa has been more thoroughly explored, it has been discovered that this bird is by no means uncommon on the southern part of the Somali coast, and in the adjacent parts of Continental Africa. Dr. John Kirk, the well-known companion of Dr. Livingstone in the Zambesi expedition, who has been lately resident at Zanzibar as Acting Consul, has communicated several notices upon this guinea-fowl to the Zoological Society of London, of which he is an active correspondent. In one of his letters he says that it seems to be common at Lamoo, a port situate on the east coast of Africa, in about 2 deg. S. lat. The officers of H.M.S. Syria, when lately there, saw several in the market, but used them for the table, not being aware of their great rarity. More recently, Dr. Kirk has succeeded in securing for the aviaries of the society the living female of the species, from which our Illustration has been prepared. This fine bird was procured at Brava, on the southern part of the Somali coast, just to the north of the Equator, and was conveyed, along with a collection of other animals presented to the Zoological Society by Dr. Kirk, by the steamer Malta, through the Suez Canal, to Marseilles, under the kind care of Captain Mackenzie. We regret to have to add that the bird has suffered from an unusually protracted voyage, and from the quarantine imposed upon it by the French officials, and has, consequently, reached the Regent's Park in a very weak state. But the council of the society are making arrangements with Dr. Kirk for the further supply of specimens of this valuable bird, so that we may hope before long to see it introduced into our poultry-yards, to which it would make a highly ornamental addition.

THE PARIS  
ASSASSINATION  
PLOT.

The arrest of the deserter Beaury in Paris was certainly the most important capture with reference to the plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon that the French police have as yet made. Camille Beaury, who is a youth of from twenty-two to twenty-three years of age, was born at Barcelona, of French parents, but was educated in Paris, where he took the degree of *Bachelier ès Sciences*. Since his arrest he has refused to give any information concerning his family. While a corporal in the 7th Regiment of the Line, about a year after he had joined the army, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for selling portions of his uniform,



RUINS OF BROADLIST, A VILLAGE NEAR EXETER, AFTER THE FIRE.



but escaped undergoing the punishment by deserting. Taking advantage of the amnesty, he returned to his regiment on Aug. 17; but at the end of last year was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for swindling. During the month of January he again deserted, and, after remaining in Brussels for some time, finally crossed over to England and came to London, where he met M. Gustave Flourens, with whom he had been very intimate in Paris. On the 24th of last month Beaury returned to France by way of Boulogne, and immediately proceeded to Paris. In the meanwhile the London agents of the French police, who had been watching M. Flourens and his associates, telegraphed to Paris to the effect that Beaury had left London for the Continent. On account of Beaury's intimacy with Gustave Flourens and numerous other Republicans, he was thought to be implicated in a plot against the established Government, of which the police already possessed certain proofs. Every measure was therefore taken to capture him on his arrival in France. Policemen in private clothes were sent to watch the different railway stations, and the hotel registers were searched daily without success. Things remained in this state until Friday, the 29th ult. On that day M. Lagrange, one of the chiefs of the political police, while walking along the Boulevard, saw a gentleman, whom he recognised as Beaury, getting into a cab at the corner of the Rue du Helder. M. Lagrange immediately jumped into an open cab and followed him. After driving about for some time and stopping at various places, Beaury ordered the cabman to drive to the Rue des Moulins. It was here, while paying the cabman, that M. Lagrange walked up to him and addressed him by name. Beaury, on hearing himself spoken to, turned round, whereupon two policemen in private clothes, who had been picked up during the drive, stepped forward and seized him from behind. On being searched, a loaded revolver was found concealed in his pocket, together with a compromising letter from Gustave Flourens. He moreover asserted that he had intended to shoot the Emperor that afternoon. The police then visited his lodgings in the Rue des Orties St. Honoré, where he had only passed one night, and found a trunk containing several important papers.

### THE FIRE AT BROADCLIST.

The disaster which has befallen the Devonshire village of Broadclist, four or five miles north of Exeter, by a conflagration making dreadful havoc among its straw-thatched cottages, excites the compassion of those who know the place. The Right Hon. Robert Besley, Lord Mayor of London, who is a native of Exeter, and who has had his local affections refreshed by the late address of congratulation from Exonians and Devonians in this metropolis, will act as treasurer to a fund subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. Amongst its promoters are Messrs. W. F. Rock and Richard Rock, of Walbrook; Mr. S. Cousens, R.A.; Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., and others. Our engraving of the ruins, from one of two photographs taken by Mr. J. F. Long, of High-street, Exeter, shows the scene of desolation now presented at Broadclist. Of seventy-eight houses forming this little village sixty were entirely destroyed; 250 persons were rendered homeless; and the loss of their clothing and furniture, and of the stock of their little shops, cannot easily be replaced without help from friends out of the district. Their immediate wants were provided for by their kind-hearted neighbour, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Killerton, formerly M.P. for North Devon, and father of Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P., who now represents the same division of the county.

### THE

### AGRARIAN CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

In continuation of the "Sketches from Ireland," furnished by our Special Artist, who is commissioned to seek illustrations of the state of the peasantry and of the disputes and outrages relating to the land question, we engrave this week one of the stipendiary magistrates and armed police at Castlereagh, starting from the police-barracks to arrest the leaders of the illegal conspiracy in the neighbourhood of the Hundred Acres. This was at midnight on the 20th ult., in consequence of the act of violence perpetrated on the night of the 18th, when the cabin of Mike Brannan, already mentioned, was broken into by a gang of twenty men, who forced him to take an oath that he would "be loyal to the country, and pay no rent beyond the poor-law valuation of his holding." Three nights before that incident, a similar party entered the cottage of James Vesey, at Pollinitty, on the borders of Roscommon, and compelled him by threats of death to swear that he would give up his garden to a widow named Homan. Several of the conspirators have been arrested, and will be tried at the county assizes; more than a hundred of their supposed accomplices have fled to avoid apprehension.

Lord Houghton has been appointed a member of the Historical MSS. Commission.

Sir Francis Crossley's munificent gift to Halifax was considered, yesterday week, at a meeting of the governors of the Halifax Infirmary. It was resolved that, in consequence of the gift of £10,000 by Sir F. Crossley towards a new building, all schemes for altering the present infirmary be abandoned. A committee was appointed to look out for a site before making choice of one already named at a cost of £6000.

An inquest was held, on Saturday last, respecting the death of Mrs. Francis Everett, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Everett, Vicar of Shaw, near Newbury. Mrs. Everett had for two or three weeks been suffering intensely from toothache, and had used various remedies for alleviating the pain. On Thursday night last she inadvertently mixed chloroform with laudanum, and took some of it in mistake for sal volatile, a bottle of which was on a table in her bed-room. She died the next morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A general digest of endowed charities for the county of Lancaster has been issued. One Smarley has set aside the interest on £60 in dock bonds to provide Bibles and Prayer-books for the poor of West Derby. In the same township one Woods has left a rent-charge of 17s. 4d. per annum to be devoted for ever to the purchase of bread for the poor. An unknown philanthropist has left a rent-charge of 3s. 4d. per annum to be expended in bread for the poor of Childwall; and a Mr. Halsall has apportioned a rent-charge of 20s. a year to buy books of arithmetic, &c., for the boys of Hale.

General Sir James Yorke Scarlett's report on the Easter Monday volunteer review is published. The gallant officer states that the march past was, on the whole, most creditable, and that great praise is due to all engaged in carrying out the movements in the sham fight. Colonel Wright, the Acting Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, testifies to the orderly manner in which the volunteers returned from the review ground; and the Duke of Cambridge, in forwarding the reports to Mr. Cardwell, expresses his satisfaction at the general success of the day's operations.

### MUSIC.

#### THE OPERAS.

The return of Madame Adelina Patti and the reappearance of Signor Mario (the latter after an interval of two years) were the special events of the past week at the Royal Italian Opera. The performance of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," on Saturday, brought back both these public favourites—one of but a few years' standing here, the other identified with the recollection of many past London seasons. The reception of both was of the most enthusiastic kind, the first entry of each having been greeted with loud and long-continued applause by an audience that occupied every seat in the house. The Rosina of Madame Patti again exercised that charm which the refined grace and brilliant vocalisation of the accomplished singer must have for cultivated ears and taste. In the cavatina "Una voce," in the lesson-scene (introducing "O luce di quest'anima," the encore replied to by "Home, sweet home!"), and in every scene in which Rosina appears, the mingled geniality and brilliancy of Madame Patti's performance were such as belong to the highest order of stage singing. That Signor Mario is still an artist was evidenced by his style of phrasing and the skilful humouring of a voice that is no longer in its prime. If his Count Almaviva has lost in vocal power, it retains that refinement of manner which scarcely any other stage tenor has so largely possessed. Signor Cotogni's Figaro improves, Signor Ciampi's Bartolo is still the same demonstrative performance as of old, Signor Tagliafico is again an efficient Basilio, and Mdlle. Bauermeister a satisfactory Bertha. On Monday Madame Patti appeared as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," another of those exquisite performances in which genial comedy and musical excellence are so happily combined. As usual, her arias, "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai Carino," were encored with enthusiasm; other repetitions having been, also as usual, her duet with Don Giovanni ("La ci darem"), his serenade, and the trio of masks.

On Tuesday night Madame Pauline Lucca reappeared after two years' absence, and gave that powerful performance of Margherita, in "Faust," which has often before proved attractive here, as it will doubtless long continue to be. In the later and deeper scenes of the opera the intense dramatic power of the artist has never been transcended; her brilliant vocalisation being admirably displayed in the bravura "Jewel" air, encored on this occasion, as it generally has been. Signor Mario's Faust was the same refined performance as in former seasons, with frequent glimpses of past vocal power. Other features in the cast were also as on previous occasions.

At the Drury-Lane Opera two postponements have taken place since our last notice—the production of Weber's "Abu Hassan" and Mozart's "L'Oca del Cairo" having been again deferred for a week in consequence of Signor Gassier's continued illness; and the appearance of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson having taken place on Tuesday instead of Saturday, owing to an attack of hoarseness. The latter event is therefore all that we can at present record of this establishment. The great Swedish songstress made her reappearance as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and was received with enthusiasm throughout a performance that displayed all its former charm and power. Of her first assumption (in England) of the part of Alice, in "Roberto il Diavolo," promised for to-night (Saturday), we must speak next week.

The third of the New Philharmonic concerts took place last week, and offered the usual combined attractions of instrumental and vocal performances. The concert commenced with Schumann's overture to "Julius Caesar," one of the latter works of that composer (op. 128), which even his greatest admirers will scarcely place among his best productions. With some fine incidental passages of gloomy grandeur and much skilful orchestral treatment, the general effect is vague and fragmentary; and the overture, as a whole, is inferior to several of its composer's previous works of the kind—notably to that to "Manfred." In strong contrast was the concluding piece of the programme, Weber's overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," full of imaginative genius from beginning to end. The most important orchestral piece of the evening, however, was Mendelssohn's first symphony, in C minor—one of those extraordinary productions of extreme youth which have rendered the composer the most remarkable instance of precocious musical genius on record. The symphony, among the few pieces of which the date is not exactly known, is attributed by Herr Rietz to the year 1824, when Mendelssohn was fifteen—the period of his first opera, "Die Hochzeit des Camacho," and a year previous to his great ottet for stringed instruments. The work now referred to was performed at a concert of the Philharmonic Society, in 1829, together with his overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (composed two years after the other), both having been conducted by the composer, who was then on his first visit to this country. The original minuet and trio of the symphony were replaced by the scherzo of the ottet re-arranged by Mendelssohn for the orchestra; but the work was given at last week's concert as first written. Two concertos were included in the performances—the fourth of Beethoven's (in G) for the pianoforte, and Viotti's in D minor for the violin. We have so often recorded the finished and refined execution of the former by Mr. Charles Hallé that it will be sufficient now to say that its performance again displayed all those high merits of mechanism and style before commented on. M. Lotto, who reappeared after an absence of two or three seasons, gave a fine performance of Viotti's work; unaccompanied pianoforte pieces of Scarlatti, admirably played by Mr. Hallé, and the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Sessi, having completed a highly interesting concert.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday, when the orchestral pieces were Haydn's symphony in D—that commencing with an introductory "grave"—and Beethoven's No. 6 ("The Pastoral"), Weber's overture to "Oberon," and Rossini's to "Le Siège de Corinthe," all well played by the capital band which Mr. Cusins so ably conducts. Madame Auspitz-Kolar, from Vienna, played Schumann's concerto with great effect and success. The lady had before been heard at a recent Crystal Palace concert, when her brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's first concerto proved her to be a pianiste of high accomplishments. Constance's bravura air ("Marten") from Mozart's "Die Entführung;" the "Shadow Song," from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and some Hungarian airs, all brilliantly sung by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, completed an excellent concert, skilfully conducted, as usual, by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

A new oratorio, "The Prodigal's Return," was produced, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening. The work is the composition of the Rev. H. F. Limpus (Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor), and the occasion of its performance was in aid of the St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital at Clewer. The work was favourably received, and its composer called forward. Of its merits we must await another opportunity of speaking in detail, its performance having been concurrent with the reappearance of the two great singers at the opera-houses, as noticed above. The oratorio was con-

ducted by Mr. Benedict; and the solo-singers were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The summer season of the Crystal Palace was inaugurated, on Saturday afternoon, by a grand musical festival in the Handel orchestra, on a scale of magnitude similar to the triennial celebrations of that composer which have been given in the same locality. More than 3000 performers, vocal and instrumental, were assembled, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, whose rare power in conducting such a multitude was again as successfully displayed as on the periodical occasions just alluded to. The whole of the first part of "Elijah" was very finely performed—the principal solo singers having been Mesdames Sinico and Trebelli-Bettini, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. As might be expected in so vast an area, the choruses were the most effective portions of the performance—these having been given with marvellous precision and grand effect by the gigantic choir assembled. A short miscellaneous selection, chiefly operatic, closing with the National Anthem, terminated the programme—the singers in the latter portion of which were Mesdames Monbelli and Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, and M. Raguer.

This year being the centenary of Beethoven's birth, Mr. Charles Hallé's new series of pianoforte recitals is to be devoted exclusively to the music of that composer. At his first performance, yesterday (Friday) week, he played the four earliest solo sonatas. Herr Stockhausen, who was to have sung, was replaced by Mr. Byron, in consequence of illness.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians took place on Friday week.

### THE THEATRES.

#### PRINCESS'S.

The French plays at the Oxford-street theatre continue to be patronised by large and fashionable audiences, and cannot fail to produce their usual effect as examples of the finest school of comic acting in the world. The production of "Frou-Frou" has naturally excited great interest, to which the legal contests as to the right of performing an adaptation of it have imparted an extra stimulus. It is, however, not a good play, nor has it an unobjectionable moral; and the best actors in it are unworthily employed, since it fails to show life, either in London or Paris, with conventional correctness. It is impossible for any actress, however skilful, to realise such a part as that of the heroine, which is completely out of drawing. The qualities needful to the first two acts are directly opposed to those in the other three. Moreover, the part of the betrayed husband is one of thankless difficulty, however well played. That of the Brigand, acted by M. Lafont, is also a very disagreeable one; but it affords opportunities of which the great actor makes the most. "Les Vieux Garçons"—represented on alternate nights—is a comedy which has enabled M. Lafont to exhibit on a London stage one of his most finished assumptions. The old and successful roué, with all his experience and knowledge of womankind, is ultimately conquered by the innocence and artlessness of Antoinette, charmingly played by Mdlle. Léonide Leblanc. The rôle of De Mortimer, surrounded as it is by others not less prominent, is by the skill of the actor made to stand out in bold relief. Each act of this comedy culminates in an effective situation which shows M. Lafont to advantage. Among the audience, unfortunately, are many who do not understand the language, and some of these amuse themselves at the expense of their neighbours by maintaining an idle and inane conversation, which disturbs the attention of the better instructed. Let this, we pray of such well-dressed "vulgarians," be reformed altogether.

#### GAIETY.

The management of the Gaiety have recognised the expediency of pausing in the eccentric course which they have hitherto pursued, and of engaging Mr. Alfred Wigan to present us an example of legitimate acting which recalls old times. It was considered desirable that this excellent actor should appear as Lord Foppington in Sir John Vanbrugh's earliest comedy, entitled "The Relapse." Our greatest comedians have won high reputations in this part; among them, Colley Cibber (its original representative), Dodd, Penby, and Liston. The grossness of manners portrayed in the play has prevented its complete performance; and even so early as 1777 it was substituted by an adaptation of it made by Sheridan, under the title of "A Trip to Scarborough." On the present occasion Mr. Hollingshead has felt that further modification was necessary, and has abandoned one half of the original plot, besides giving to the whole a new title. He now calls the play "The Man of Quality," and confines the action to Lord Foppington's affair with Miss Hoyden Clumsey, and his being supplanted by his younger brother. It used to be performed with the greatest success by the most eminent actresses—by Mrs. Abington and Mrs. Jordan. We have seen it acted with much broader effects than those indulged in by Miss Farren. This young lady took much pains, and not altogether unsuccessfully, with the part, but the ancient spirit was absent. Mr. Lin Rayne was not more happy in the character of Young Fashion, and neglected to attire it in the proper costumes. Mr. Wigan's Foppington itself lacks breadth, but in some of its minute touches displayed exquisite finish. The remaining characters were unsatisfactorily supported, and the *mise en scène* is far from complete. Altogether, the revival is not likely to take a strong hold on the public.

#### ADELPHI.

Another new piece, by Mr. H. J. Byron, has been produced at the Adelphi. It is called "The Enchanted Wood; or, the Three Transformed Princes." The three princes first appear as a bear, an eagle, and a dolphin; but subsequently recover their human shape on being accepted as lovers by three sisters. The plot and situations are explained by a chorus—an office respectably filled by Miss M. Montgomery. The scenery is more splendid than usual. The baronial hall; the wood, in its different phases, as the fish's home, the eagle's haunt, and the bear's retreat; together with the scene accompanying the revel of wood nymphs, which is named the floral home of the forest fays, are all finely painted and elaborately set. "The Prompter's Box" preceded, and is evidently growing in public estimation.

#### SURREY.

The great transpontine theatre has produced a burlesque on "The Beggar's Opera"—itself a burlesque—and called it, with little dexterity, "A Drawing-Room Perversion of the Beggar's Uproar." To furnish plot enough, resort has been had also to other dramas, and certain scenes are parodied from "The Miller and his Men" and "Little Em'ly." The whole consists of broad caricature and rude fun, of which no intelligible account can, or need be, rendered.

We learn with satisfaction that Mrs. John Wood has sufficiently recovered her health to reappear at the St. James's.



"Frou-Frou" and "La Belle Sauvage" retain all their attraction; and the theatre itself takes the highest rank among the metropolitan houses.

Miss Bateman, we understand, designs to make her re-appearance in England, and is already engaged at the Olympic for the 23rd, when she will again support the title rôle in Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Mary Warner."

Miss Rebecca Powell appeared, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and gave her dramatic reading, with excellent effect. She has the highest qualifications for the task.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HAWKE.

The Right Hon. Stanhope Martin Bladen Harvey Hawke, fifth



Baron Hawke, of Towton, in the county of York, in the Peerage of Great Britain, died on the 4th inst. His Lordship, who was second son of Edward, third Lord Hawke, by Francis Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Stanhope Harvey, Esq., of Womersley Park, Yorkshire, succeeded to the title at the decease of his elder brother, Edward William, fourth Lord Hawke, Jan. 8, 1869. Early in life he entered the Army, and retired on half pay as Captain in 1831. As Captain Stanhope Hawke he was well known in the sporting world, and was owner of the famous racehorse Marquis. His Lordship having died unmarried, the Barony of Hawke, conferred in 1776 on the celebrated Admiral Hawke, devolves on the late Peer's cousin, the Rev. Henry Edward Julius Hawke, M.A., Rector of Willingham, who was born Sept. 25, 1816, and was married, in 1857, to Jane, third daughter of Henry Dowker, Esq., by whom he has issue.

SIR E. ANTROBUS, BART.

Sir Edmund Antrobus, second Baronet, of Antrobus, in the



county of Chester, and of Rutherford, in the county of Roxburgh, one of the principal partners in the great banking house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., died, on the 4th inst., at his residence in Piccadilly. He was born, May 17, 1792, the elder son of John Antrobus, Esq., by Anne, his wife, only daughter of Gibbs Crawford, Esq., M.P., and succeeded to the title at the decease of his uncle, Sir Edmund Antrobus, who had obtained the baronetcy with remainder to his nephews. Sir Edmund married, Oct. 16, 1817, Anne, only daughter of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, youngest son of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, and leaves issue four surviving sons and four daughters. Of the former the eldest, now Sir Edmund Antrobus, third Baronet, is M.P. for Wilton; the latter are Jane, wife of Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart.; Anne, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot; Caroline, married to the Hon. Humphrey de Bohun Devereux; and Anna Maria, married to Cosmo Duff Gordon, Esq.

SIR J. Y. SIMPSON, BART.

Sir James Young Simpson, Baronet, of Strathavon, in the



county of Linlithgow, M.D., one of her Majesty's Physicians in Scotland, died at Edinburgh, on the 5th inst. He was born in 1811, the youngest son of Mr. David Simpson, of Glenmavis, near Bathgate, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Jarvey, of Balbardie Mains. Having received his education at Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. in 1832, he was appointed Professor of Medicine and Midwifery in that University in 1840. Dr. Simpson's discovery of the use of chloroform in surgery and midwifery obtained for him the Montyon prize of 2000*fr.* from the French Academy of Science, and the Royal order of St. Olaf from the King of Sweden. Sir James became President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians in 1849, and in 1853 was made a Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine. He was a member of various learned societies, English and foreign, and the author of several medical works. In consideration of his professional services, he was created a Baronet Feb. 3, 1866. Dr. Simpson married, Dec. 26, 1839, Jessie, daughter of Walter Grindlay, Esq., of Liverpool, and leaves issue three sons and one daughter. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir Walter Grindlay Simpson, second Baronet, who was born Sept. 1, 1843.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.H., K.H., was proved in London, on the 22nd ult., by his son, Henry Edward Leeke, Esq., and his daughter, Augusta Sophia Leeke, the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £10,000. The will is dated Feb. 11, 1870; and the gallant Admiral died at his residence, The Uplands, Fareham, on the 26th of the same month, at the advanced age of eighty-one. Sir Henry commanded the fleet against Persia in 1856-7, and held a distinguished appointment in the Indian navy up to 1858, and in 1859 was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty and elected M.P. for Dover. He was also Deputy Lieutenant for Hants. He bequeaths to his wife, beyond all provision made for her Ladyship, the choice of one of his carriages and horses. To his son Henry he leaves three fifths of the residue of his property, and to his daughter Augusta two fifths; his other daughters being, as he states, amply provided for.

The will of Miss Harriet Fownes Luttrell, formerly of Dunster Castle, Somerset, but late of The Priory, Dunster, was proved in London, on the 30th ult., under £70,000 personality, by the Rev. Thomas Fownes Luttrell, Vicar of Carhampton

and Dunster, the testatrix's brother; and George Fownes Luttrell, Esq., her nephew, the joint acting executors. The will is dated Aug. 9, 1866, with a codicil Nov. 14, 1868; and the testatrix died on the 6th ult., at The Priory. She has left the following charitable institutions each a legacy of £100—viz., to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, the Taunton Infirmary, Bath Hospital, Clergy Orphan Corporation, Friend of the Clergy Society, Royal Medical Society, and Asylum for Idiots, to be paid duty free; and leaves the interest of £1000 to be given annually to the poor of Dunster in coals, clothing, and blankets. She has left legacies to her servants, and to Elizabeth Pole she leaves her wardrobe. Her lace and jewels she leaves to her two nieces, Fanny and Augusta. The residue of her property she directs to be divided into nine parts, bequeathing one equal part to her niece, the Hon. Mary Florence Bethell, and a like share to eight other of her nieces and nephews.

The will of Joseph Gibbins, Esq., late of Houndshill, Worcester, near Stratford-on-Avon, was proved in London, on the 26th ult., under £300,000 personality, by the affirmations of his son William Bevington Gibbins, Esq., his nephews Charles Gillett and Alfred Gillett, Esqrs., and his brother-in-law William Bevington Lowe, Esq. The will is dated March 6, 1869, and the testator died, March 24 this year, at the great age of eighty-four. He has bequeathed to his executors Charles and Alfred Gillett each a legacy of £500, and to Mr. W. B. Lowe £1000. To his wife, whom he states he had lately given the sum of £8000, he now leaves an immediate legacy of £500, a life interest in £30,000, and all he was entitled to in his marital right as her husband, and all his furniture and live and dead farming stock. To his son William B. Gibbins he leaves a portion of his shares in various companies—one moiety of such portion for his son absolutely, and the other moiety to his son's children. To his daughter Margaret Gibbins he leaves the other portion of his shares, one moiety thereof to his daughter absolutely and the other to her children. To each of his nephews and nieces he leaves a legacy of £500. The testator mentions having previously given to his said son and daughter the sum of £10,000, and to his nephews and nieces the sum of £66,000. His freehold estate at Easington he has devised to his son William absolutely. There are other legacies to some of his own and his wife's relatives. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided between his wife and his son and daughter.

The will of John Cotton Wheeler, Esq., was proved under £60,000. He has bequeathed to the Salisbury and Wilton Bible Society, the Salisbury Infirmary, and London and Salisbury Missionary Society each £200; and to the London City Missions £100.

The will of Mrs. Harriett Anne Fane was proved under £40,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, well able to judge, thinks the following old position, by Mr. Grimshaw, is quite worthy of resurrection as that of Mr. Lloyd or that by Mr. Healey, which lately appeared in our Notices to Chess Correspondents. We agree with him, and shall publish the signature of every one who sends the true solution of this clever problem—

White.—K at K R 5th, R at Q R 2nd, B at Q R sq and K B sq, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q 4th.  
Black.—K at K 4th, Ps at Q 3rd and 4th and K B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

I. A. M., Fakenham.—It shall be looked to; but five-move problems are hardly suitable to the multitude.

A. M. B., Hackney, and Others.—The solution of Mr. Healey's problem, published in our issue for April 16th, is as follows:—

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K R sq B to K sq (best) 2. Q to Q Kt sq 3. Q gives mate. Any move.

ALFYN.—The solution you propose of Mr. Healey's prize problem in two moves is simply absurd; but we must positively decline to explain to correspondents who send defective solutions where the defect lies. We should have neither time nor space for anything but such explanations. Examine the position carefully move by move, and you will soon find for yourself where you are wrong.

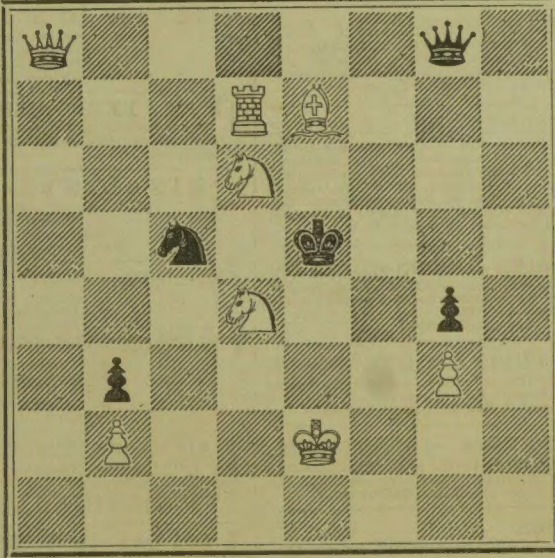
F. E. B., Brooklyn.—In reply to your first query, "Has any player, after winning a tourney game, the right to make a present of it to his adversary?" we say, if you mean has he a right to allow his opponent to score such game, he has no right to do so. The game must be scored to the credit of the player who won it. In answer to your second query, "Has any player the right to violate the rules of chess while playing in a tournament?" we say, certainly he has no such right. To the third query, "Has any player the right in a tournament game to allow his antagonist to violate the rules of chess?" we answer, he has no such right. In an ordinary game, when the result, as far as they know, affects only themselves, the players may make what concessions they choose to each other. But in a tourney game, as the result may affect the interests of others, the competitors are bound to play in strict accordance with the rules appointed for the government of the contest. To the fourth query, "Has any participant in a tourney the right or privilege, on seeing a violation of the rules of chess, to call attention to such violation?" we answer, he would be perfectly justified, on witnessing a breach of the rules, in calling attention to it.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1366 has been received from Ida, Lucy, Belle Sauvage, Truelove; S. P. Q. B. of Bruges; Trial, D. T., Felix, G. W. P. Foxglove, Haycraft, G. T., Vernon, Box and Cox, H. Trevor, Bass, M. P., Mildenhall, Dora, Civis, Jerry, N. P., Sam, Xht, L. N. Keynes, Pip, A. D. L.; V. N. P., of Emmanuel Coll.; W. G. P., Phil, T. E. Gould, T. S. Brandreth, A. Wood, Loly, of Liverpool; I. K., of Wolverhampton; Deroron, W. Hirst; R. D. H., of Helensburgh; P. L. Pavitt; W. Darnant, of Ipswich; W. M. Curtis; H. and E. Frau, of Lyons; I. B. Reynar, A. Hersfeld, Fred. Wood; W. S. B., of Surbiton; R. D. T., Owlet; C. C. M., Dundee; C. P. J., Geo. Airey, H. Orford, Tramway, H. D. Fanny, T. C. D., Wilfred, B. C. A., B. G. D. C. L., Pawnee, Lionel, Manfred and Man Friday, Rover, Vanguard, Rex et Regina, Barney, A. Swede, T. M., Omega, Geraldine, Boz, Old Tom, G. S. Bagshawe, Boston Stump, Boxer, Trim, Capstan, Velocipede, Adelphi, Sam Pick, W. R. Bland, Mungo, of Glasgow; Holt, W. Archer; F. M., of Rotterdam; Louis Manoury, Le Havre; F. H. Mons, Kate, Woodford, M. A. Edin., Bête Noir, Dublin, E. M. and Tuncis, Francis, B. W. B., Tom of Linc, Gipsy, Beta, Sylvia, Rory O'More, Ben Block, Try Again, Fressis, David, Medicus, T. H. C., and Lynx.

PROBLEM NO. 1368.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1367.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 4th	P to K B 7th, or *	2. R to Q B 6th (ch)	Any move
2. Q to K R sq	Any move	3. B mates	
3. Q R or Kt gives mate.			

\* 1. B takes R, or †  
If he give check with the Bishop at Q B 3rd, the Rook takes B (check), and then the White Bishop gives mate.

† 1. Kt to Kt 4th, then, 2. Q to Q R 6th (ch), &c.  
2. Q to Q R 8th  
3. Q or Kt mates

THE FARM.

At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, on Wednesday week, it was decided to give a £20 prize for the best account of the preparation, preservation, and use of sprouted grain as food for horses, cattle, and sheep. The society have accepted the invitation of the French Agricultural Society to take part in an international congress to be held next year at Paris. The educational scheme has not been very successful; only two candidates presented themselves to compete for the prizes, and neither of them satisfied the examiners.

The report of the inspection committee for the show in 1871 having been read, the deputations from Stafford, Shrewsbury, and Wolverhampton waited on the council, and ultimately Wolverhampton won by five votes; Shrewsbury got seventeen, and Stafford only one. The county of Stafford has not yet had the Royal meeting, and Wolverhampton wins partly on that account, for its railway accommodation, and its contiguity to Birmingham and an extensive manufacturing and mining district. The show for 1872 will be held in the South Wales, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford district.

Mr. Corbet's paper on English tenant-right, read at the Farmers' Club, was, on the whole, well received; the Lincolnshire system was selected as a practical illustration of the question; and it was thought that much good might ensue from the Government taking up the land question in England.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its agricultural report for April, says that the past month has been characterised by great inactivity in the wheat trade, and thinks that the firmer tone now prevailing in the market may be expected to be maintained. Maize is becoming a more general article for feeding purposes, and has commanded high prices; whilst beans and peas have kept up in value; but barley has been somewhat inactive. The total imports of foreign stock into London has been 37,068, which is considerably below the number imported in 1869, above that in 1868, and about equal to 1866 and 1867. The prices have, however, been slightly under those of the last four years.

The cold dry weather mars the advance of spring, and, though the leaves and buds are opening, they are very backward, and there is very little grass. The wheat is generally thin, and looks even worse from the railways, where much of the public opinion now is gleaned; in many places it has been ploughed up and replanted. Barley and oats, not quite so forward, look better; and beans have been much damaged by the frosts. Rain would be very welcome and give an advance to this already backward season.

The well-known Osberton herd of shorthorns came to the hammer on the Wednesday of Lincoln Fair week, and realised some excellent prices. The first lot, Lady's Slipper, an eleven-year-old cow, fetched 100 *gs.* (H. Robinson); and her daughter, Goody Two Shoes, just as many months as her dam was years, became Mr. Cochrane's property for 110 *gs.*, and goes to Canada. Mr. Oliver gave the highest price, 165 *gs.*, for Mrs. Page; and Lord Bolton took the prize heifer Flora and Glee, at 174 *gs.* The "Knights"—so successful in the show-yards—had passed the yearling stage, and were, consequently, not so much in demand. Mr. Cruickshank bought Knight of the Whistle for 100 *gs.*, and the red Knight of the Crescent made but 61 *gs.* (Earl Brownlow.) The sale was very animated and pleasant; and the announcement that Mr. Foljambe would continue a herd of shorthorns at Osberton with the half dozen reserved, including Knight of the Bath, was received with cheers.

The sale of Mr. Charles Howard's herd, at Biddenham, came off on the 3rd inst. Several Continental buyers and Australians were present; and the highest priced lot (250 *gs.*), Orange Gwynne, a light-roan three-year-old heifer, was bought by Mr. Gibson, for Messrs. Walcott and Campbell, New York. The strength of the herd was in the Gwynnes, twenty-six of which realised an £82 average. This is about £15 over the average of exactly the same number sold at Mr. Troutbeck's in 1859. The best of the tribe return again to Cumberland, as Mr. Foster, Killhow, bought five, and Mr. Hetherington gave 100 *gs.* for one. Fawsley 4th—a 270-*gs.* purchase in 1867—went to Lord Dunmore, for 160 *gs.* He also gave 185 *gs.* for her two-year-old heifer, and Mr. McIntosh 155 *gs.* for the calf. Mr. Barnard, Harlow, bought the best of the Lady Spencers, and several lots go into Essex. Mr. Tracy's herd was sold at Edenbridge, Kent, on the following Thursday. The majority of the animals were of one family—the Sweethearts, descendants of Sylph by Sir Walter; they had been crossed with Booth blood, and were all bred from one cow, Sweetheart 3rd and her offspring. Sweetheart 5th, ten years old, made 245 *gs.* (Lord Dunmore); Sweetheart 19th, 220 *gs.* (J. P. Foster); and Sweetheart 26th, 200 *gs.* (J. White, Australia). Hebe, a pure Bates cow, fetched 260 *gs.* (F. Levey); and her daughter Hebe 2nd, 270 *gs.* (Sir C. M. Lamson). The bulls went at much lower prices, averaging £36 7*s.*, against the £107 for the thirty-one cows.

An international and equine exhibition takes place at Lille, France, from June 18 to June 26. English breeders and machinists are allowed to take part, and entries must be made before May 15, in London, at the Consulate Générale of France, 5, Chancery-lane.

The Metropolitan Horse Show will open at the Agricultural Hall on June 4, and the entries are to close on the 24th inst. The money prizes reach £1000.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution holds its annual dinner, at Willis's Rooms, on June 8.

Mr. John Stephens, of Sheephouse, a well-known breeder of Hereford cattle for forty years, died recently at Hay, in his seventy-sixth year; and Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, Beds, died from apoplexy, on the 6th inst., aged forty-eight. He was a schoolfellow of the Howards, and pupil of the late Mr. Sam Bennett. At the Smithfield Club he was known as a leading member and as an exhibitor; and his sheep and fine farming were distinguished throughout his county, in which his early death is much regretted.

The annual sports at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place yesterday week, in the presence of at least 8000 strangers. Mr. H. S. Dalbiac received the silver challenge bugle as *ludorum victor*, and the despatch-box, presented by Major-General L. Simmons to the scorer of the greatest number of marks. Lady Simmons presented the prizes.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the freemen of Dublin has been presented to Parliament. The Commissioners report that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections of 1857, 1859, and 1865, and that corrupt practices, but not to so considerable an extent, prevailed at the election of 1868.

A barrel of paraffin oil was cast ashore on the coast of Kerry on Thursday week. Twelve persons co-operated in securing it, and on opening the cask at a neighbouring town it was supposed to be spoilt by sea water. An Irish expedient for ascertaining the fact was determined on, one of the men thrusting a lighted splinter of wood into the oil. An explosion followed. Four persons were killed on the spot, and several seriously injured.



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